MAGAZINE SECTION

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ESTABLISHED 1860

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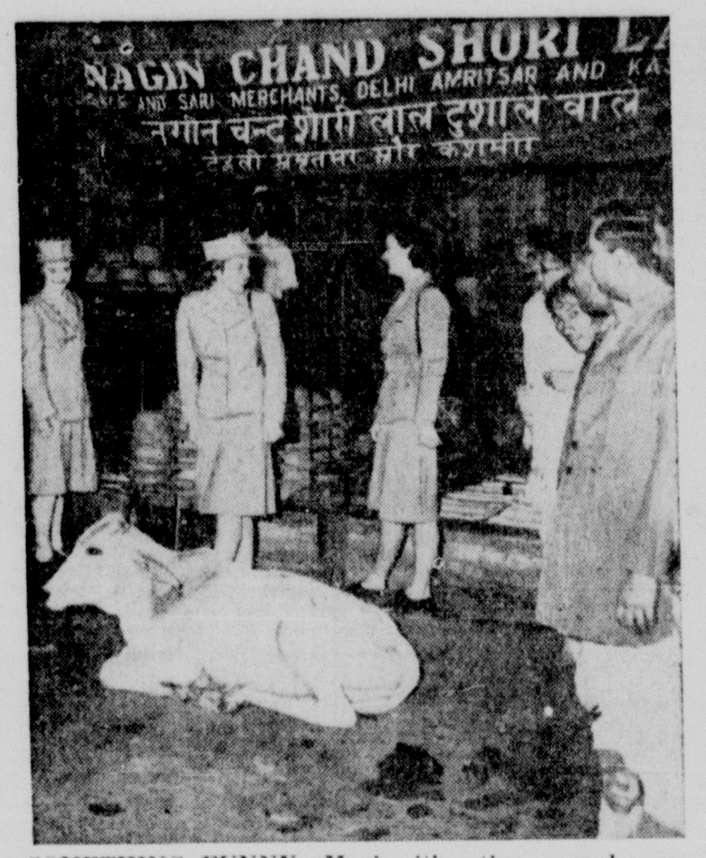
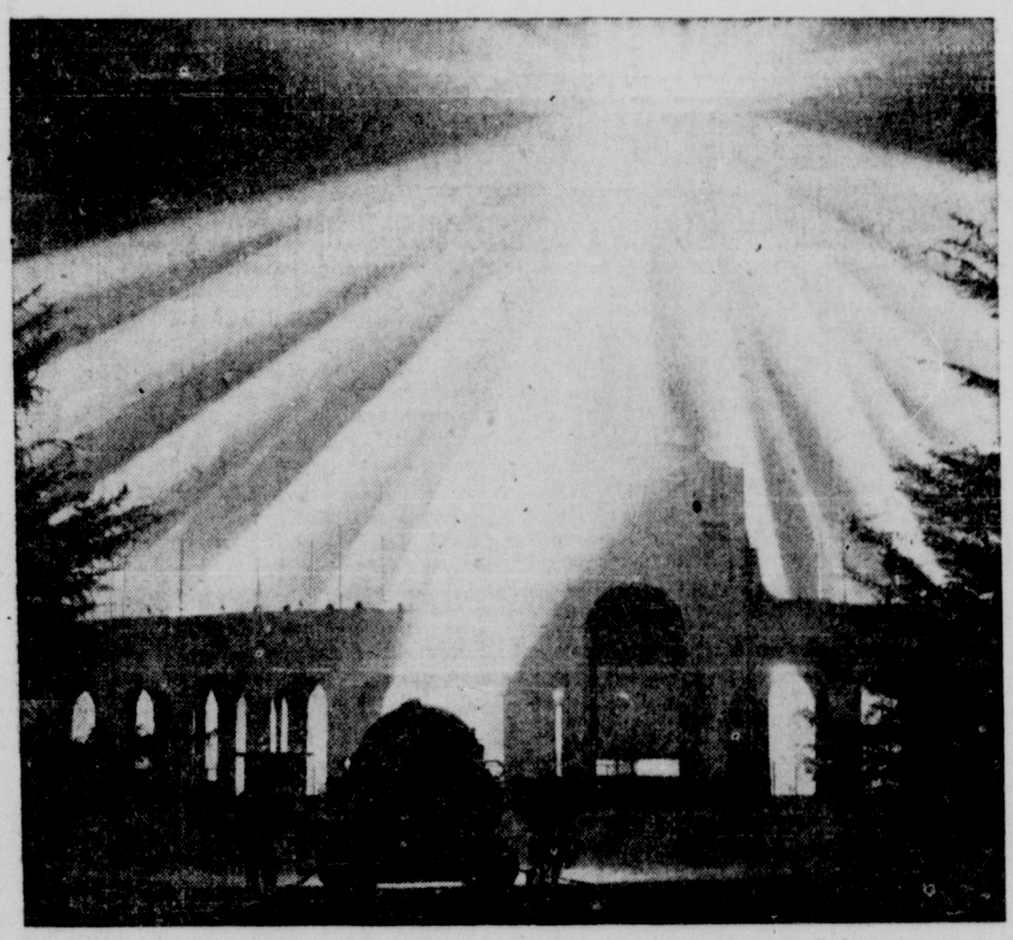
NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES

ROCKY GOING—Using jeeps to tow their first-aid trailers, medical corpsmen with Fifth Army stop near blasted building on Italian front to search wreckage for wounded. Their prompt and efficient assistance has saved lives of many American soldiers for further combat duty.



SOMETHING FUNNY—Maybe it's the sacred cow reclining in front of a bazaar in Delhi, India, that strikes WACs, (from left) Capt. Elizabeth Lutze and Lt. Sally Dean and WAAF Flight Officer Margaret Maude, so funny. They are attached to headquarters at Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Command.

BOND SALE BOOSTER—Original Bill of Rights manuscript is donated by owner Barney Balaban (left), to Library of Congress. Before going on display it is loaned to Treasury Department in ceremony at New York to stimulate sale of war bonds.



SEARCHLIGHT READY—Throwing up a powerful umbrella of light, Army men point out how enemy aircraft can be spotted by searchlight at night. Demonstration was in preparation for Army-Navy war show staged before capacity crowd in Los Angeles Coliseum.

AIR MAIL WATER—Water supplies in special containers are wrapped by Lt. Wayne McMaster and Sgt. Henry Pardieck for airplane delivery to Yank paratroopers on isolated mountain spot near Venafro, Italy and equipment are dropped by parachute.

RESPITE FROM WAR—Two Italian children perched on remains of mined home in Mignano get candy from a Yank and manage to smile. Boys' bandage covers wound from mine explosion.

PENICILLIN DISCOVERER—Speck of mold drifting through open windo , settling on bacteria and killing them, led to Alexander Fleming's discovery of wonder drug, penicillin, 14 years ago. Here, he examines cultures in London laboratory.

NUMBER 10—WAC Pvt. Helen Van Courtren, of Parkchester, N. Y., comes of patriotic family. She's tenth of 12 children to join the services. Her two sisters are in the WAC, six brothers in the Navy, and one in the Army.

MAMA DISARMED AT LAST—Fed up with being called "Pistol Packin' Mamas," Emma Dean Gibson, Allie Cunningham and Catherine Smith, who pack pistols in boxes at Benicia, Cal., arsenal, tear sheet music and break records of the song. Remains will be buried at sea.

DECORATED—Wounded aboard U.S.S. Liscombe Bay in Gilbert Island campaign, Fireman Third Class Robert Haynes, of Los Angeles, receives the Purple Heart in Oakland, Cal., Naval Hospital from Admiral Chester Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander.

Our AIRMEN PREPARING
Great Invasion Blows

By SIDNEY SHALLETT
(Copyright—New York Times)

AS the tempo of the air war over Nazi Germany and the occupied countries continued to step up as a prelude to the expected invasion of the Continent, the best brains of the Army Air Forces were devoted to the polishing up and improvement of the tactical and strategical lessons already learned in Europe's fateful skies.

As Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, noted in his report to the Secretary of War, air power is not expected to win the war alone, but it is being counted on to make the invasion of Europe's bristling beachheads as cheap as possible for the ground forces.

Many hundreds from the cream of American youth have paid with their lives for the tactical and strategical lessons we have learned over Europe and the damage we have wrought on enemy strongholds, and many hundreds more will die before victory is achieved. But air leaders are supremely confident that the price we are paying is extremely small compared with the results accomplished, and the huge savings in other lives as a result of the devastating and demoralizing air blows.

Tactical air operations, according to the definition in the new Field Service Regulations, have three principal missions in the following priority order: First, to gain air superiority by crippling the enemy's air arm, both in the air and on the ground; second, to keep hostile troops and supplies out of a contested theatre, and, third, "to participate in a combined effort of the air and ground forces, in the battle area, to gain objectives on the immediate front of the ground forces."

Principal Lessons Learned

Tactically, here are some of the principal lessons we have learned and are applying:

(1) The art of tight formation flying. We learned early that our bombers must cover each other; that lone bombers are easy picking for enemy fighters, but that bombers protecting each other, with fire power often superior (particularly in the early days) to that of the enemy, could inflict a terrific toll on attackers. Our bomber formations now, from the standpoint of fire power, are virtual streamlined phalanxes. Even for fighter planes, the romantic "dog fight" days of the last World War are over, for they, too, have learned the importance of having friendly guns covering your wing.

(2) The fifty-caliber gun itself, which fires 800 rounds per minute and has an effective range of four miles, was an important tactical, as well as technical development. So were the myraid of technical improvements in armaments, including the multiple-armed, electrically operated turrets, improved computing sights for gun positions, cannon for light medium bombers and armor developments.

Reply to Rocket Gun

(3) A tactical development, through technical means, that met a serious Nazi threat in the development of rocket guns was the extension of the effective range of our fighter planes by means of belly tanks. The Nazis, appalled at the losses the hard-punching 50-caliber guns of our Flying Fortresses and Liberators were inflicting on their fighters, developed the rocket gun so they could attempt to keep out of range and still shoot down our bombers. They were successful for a while until we added the belly tanks, which can be jettisoned when empty, to our Lightnings and Tunderbolts. These fast and lethal fighters had a field day with the Nazi fighters.

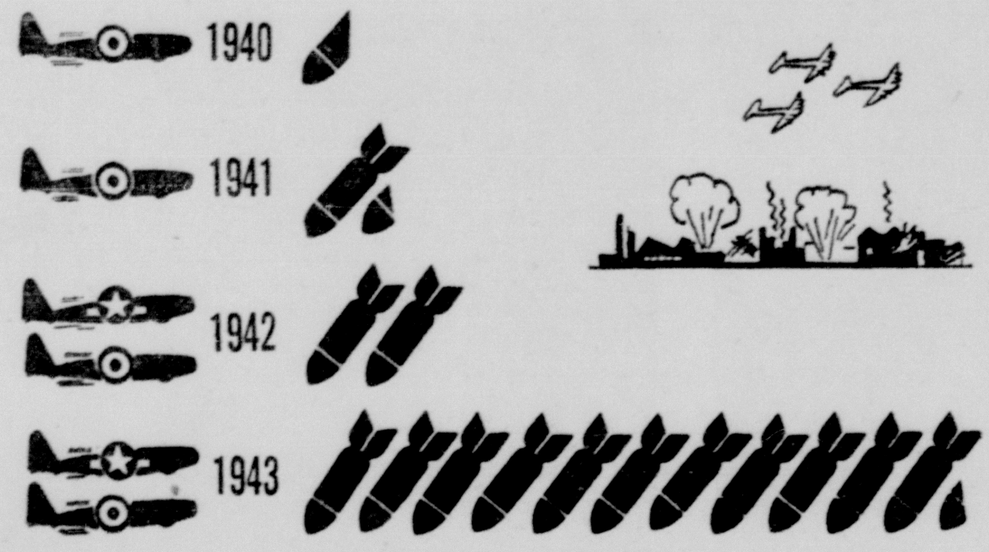
(4) In addition to the extension of the effective range of fighters by use of belly tanks (and also by the progressive capture of advance bases in Italy), our tactical missions have been aided by development of fighter-bombers, such as the A-36 Invaders, P-38 Lightnings and others.

Ingenious Tactical Trick

(5) A highly ingenious tactical trick has been perfected by the Royal Air Force. It is nothing more than an adaptation of the old infantry trick of feinting at one position, but striking another. In December, at the height of the scourging raids on Berlin, the RAF started some bombers toward the Nazi capital and the Luftwaffe rose to head them off. Before reaching the "target" the British planes switched their course and pounded Leipzig, which had been left virtually undefended. The RAF employed this device again when it feinted toward Berlin but punched the important Baltic seaport of Stettin.

(6) There long has been a relatively friendly tactical dispute between the AAF and RAF on the relative merits of night area, or "saturation," bombing, which the RAF favors, and daytime precision bombing, which we use. (Either way, of course, Germany loses). Recently the two theories moved a step closer together with the perfection of secret devices vaguely described as "navigational aids," which make precision bombing possible through night or thick daytime haze. General Anderson reported here that his bombers had hit a target accurately through a solid 25,000 feet of clouds.

Strategically, the Allied tactics are soundly developed. Our air war planners have drawn up what General Arnold terms a "blueprint of scientifically calculated attrition." They have figured out how they can plan a year in advance to knock out Germany's fighter plane production, as well as other industrial goals, by bombing coal mines and steel mills on a certain date, then moving down, through precision instruments, to factories, metal works, other component part centers, and finally the assembly plants itself. This is proving one of the most cold-blooded and devastating features of the air war. The present comparative feebleness of the Luftwaffe may be attributed in part to the success of the strategic bombings.



BOMBS ON AXIS EUROPE
Tonnage dropped by Allied planes in four years of war. Each symbol in above picture represents 25,000 tons of bombs dropped by the RAF and USAAF.

Problems Still Remain

No one can dispute that the air war against Germany is going extremely well, but problems still remain. Anglo-American air chiefs know they never can relax their vigilance against Nazi technical developments, for the "secret weapon" frequently is more than a mere Goebbel's propaganda device. Although long-range fighter planes currently may be meeting the menace of rocket guns, there is no reason to assume the Nazis may not be able to advance this technique a step farther and establish another winning inning for themselves until our scientists catch up with them.

The fear of Nazi devices that may upset our sound-detection equipment is another continually haunting problem.

Some of our air leaders also refuse to concede that the Luftwaffe is totally impotent, and they suspect that D-Day may be met with a desperate showing of reserve air strength. There is, however, no lack of confidence that we can cope with it.

Softening-Up Process

The role of air power in the coming invasion already is being manifested in the present softening-up operations. It will enter the more advanced phase on D-Day, when American and British fighters and bombers roar out to pulverize the beachheads, to cover the invasion flotilla and the landings in the teeth of Nazi might, and then to sweep inland, strafing and killing German troops, bombing German industry, cutting off supplies and reinforcements, carrying in our own reinforcements (glider-borne infantrymen and paratroopers) to storm and win difficult positions, and to supply them until the rest of our forces catch up with them. The planes will be our scouts, our advance patrols, our winged snipers and our flying heavy artillery—feeling out, harassing, blocking and punishing the enemy, until the Nazis surrender.

Perspiration stains may be removed by soaking in a solution of salt water before washing. Use a handful of salt to the quart of water.

STALINGRAD'S New Birth
After Heroic Struggles

By JEROME DAVIS
International News Service Staff Writer.

STALINGRAD, Russia.—I have spent four days in Stalingrad, symbol of one of the most heroic struggles ever waged by man.

After seeing Stalingrad, I now feel that by contrast London seems only to have been faintly scratched by the war. In Stalingrad not a home remains undamaged, not a building unscathed. Street car tracks lie torn and twisted between blasted public buildings, and the entire water supply of the city is destroyed.

Yet, the Russians are already hard at work in the metropolis. They have transformed this great city of the dead into a living symbol of what courage and endurance can do.

The great tractor plant is again running, the water mains are being repaired and already, at regular intervals, water pipes peep out of the streets. People come to these points to carry water to their homes.

Russians will take a building with damaged walls, the roof missing and every window destroyed—and begin to live in it. First, windows are inserted on the lower floor, then the walls are repaired, and before long the building is full of people again.

It is not the epic story of Stalingrad, with which we are here concerned, but the village of Peshenka, 10 miles outside the city.

Why did I select this village? It was entirely accidental. No Soviet government official had picked this place out for any specially conducted tour. I was not even supposed to stop here at all.

By sheer chance, our plane was grounded here for four days on account of bad weather. I chose the village of Peshenka because it was the nearest one to the airport. It is a random sample, typifying what happened to millions of Russians.

German Mines Make Show

I visited this village alone, except for one passenger on my plane. He happened to be a Russian artist, who had been playing before audiences in Persia and I persuaded him somewhat against his inclination to join me.

As we approached Stalingrad with our plane we saw a great explosion and flames rising high into the air. That was a German mine. The Russians collect these mines and then fire them.

All their possessions plundered by the retreating Huns, this family of Ovan Merkulov, a worker of the Volkovo State Farm, moves to the open road in hope of help from the Russian soldiers.

We heard them go off at intervals all day.

In order to get to the village we walked across an open field, which we were warned was still dangerous on account of the mines. All about there were evidences of the severe fighting which had taken place here.

Live German cartridges were scattered plentifully on the ground. I emptied the powder out of a number of them and carried away the empty shells and bullets. I also picked up a few unexploded German incendiary shells, but discarded them since they are potentially alive and dangerous.

As we walked, we passed acres of destroyed tanks, airplanes, motor trucks, guns and other German wreckage. Thousands of sound, undamaged trophies of war had been taken away by the Russians and put to use.

Views Wreck of Big German Airplane

I went into one of the big German airplanes, sat down in the pilot's seat, and gazed bewildered at the mass of instruments and at the bullet holes, which spelled death to the pilot. As a souvenir I carried away an electric magnetic compass, one which had been smashed beyond repair.

We continued to walk towards the village. Once I saw a German bayonet buried in the ground. I was tempted to pry it loose, but was warned by my companion that it was exceedingly dangerous as it might be attached to a mine.

Just before we reached the village, there was a deep ravine and in its bottom lay the remains of a dead German soldier. The flesh had mostly rotted away, but the bones and parts of his uniform still remained.

As we came up over the brow of the hill we were in full view of the village stretching for about a mile ahead. Every one of the better houses had been destroyed by German bombs. Most of the others had been hit by shells or bullets.

Nevertheless, the people were back, the damage was being repaired. Some of the peasants were living in mud huts dug out of the ground with only the roof showing above the landscape.

Soviet Discusses a Case

By this time it was pitch dark. We were taken to Soviet headquarters where, as luck would have it, the village Soviet was in session. We were shown into a large room, where 25 members of the Soviet were sitting in a circle weighing problems of reconstruction.

The question they were discussion involved the house of one of the villagers who died. His residence had been occupied by someone else. The members of the Soviet felt that the nearest relative of the dead man, a woman whose husband was at the front and whose house had been destroyed, should be entitled to live there.

The Soviet voted that if the present occupant refused to give up the house voluntarily, they would take the matter to court with the official recommendation of the village Soviet.

Tell of German Horror

The chairman of the Soviet asked me to speak. I thanked him for letting me attend their meeting, and said that the people in America would be much interested to hear what happened during the German occupation in their country. Thereupon, one after another,

(Continued on Page 5, column 2)

SUBMARINE Toll
Off 40 Per Cent

U-BOAT warfare costs the United Nations only 40 per cent as much cargo tonnage in 1943 as in 1942, a joint Anglo-American statement reported recently, while the tonnage of new merchant vessels constructed was more than twice as great.

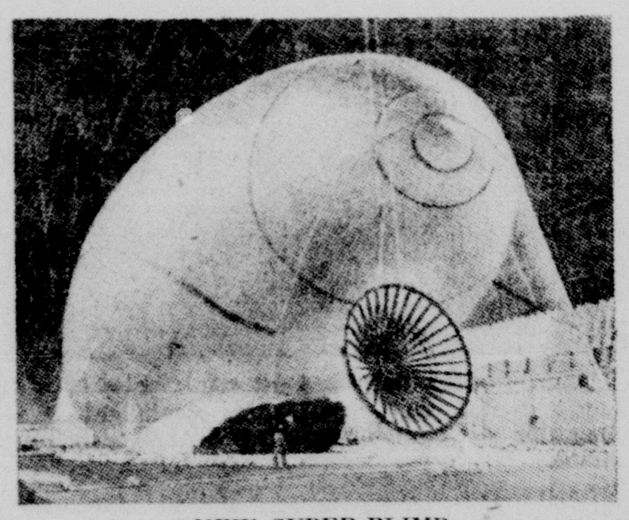
"The tonnage of cargo ship losses to submarines, 1943, in the Atlantic in December was again low, despite an extension of U-boat operating areas," said the monthly communique issued by the Office of War Information under authority of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

"Fewer U-boats were destroyed during the month by our air and sea forces owing to several factors, including increased caution by the enemy," the report stated. "Our supply routes were, however, well secured against U-boat attack."

The communique did not total the number of U-boat kills chalked up by Allied forces during 1943, nor the cargo tonnage lost. It did reveal marked improvement in the last half of the year.

Nearly half the merchant ship tonnage sunk was lost in the first three months of 1943, 27 per cent in the second quarter, and only 26 per cent in the third and fourth quarters combined.

Previously it had been announced that 150 U-boats were destroyed in the second and third quarters of 1943, a total greater than the number of Allied ships lost by submarine action during a like period.



NEW SUPER-BLIMP
Packing far greater power to hunt down the wolf pack of submarines off American shores, a new super-blimp will soon join the fleet of "K" ships patrolling the Atlantic. Fifty percent larger and carrying that much more helium than the "K" blimps, the new "M" ships, built by Goodyear Aircraft Corporation, has a wider cruising range and will carry bigger bombs and more guns to counter the recently increased anti-aircraft batteries of the subs. The super-blimp is faster than its predecessors.

Protecting Convoys Bound for England

Robert J. Casey, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News Service, wrote the following story while aboard a British destroyer that was protecting convoys bound for England from the United States:

Seemingly, the Germans realize that their best hope of success lies in preventing the mobilization of the growing power of the United Nations through the transport of the tremendous output of America's war factories.

You pause to wonder what the U-boats are doing out there in the Atlantic and other sea waters besides being blown up at the rate of 20 or 30 a month. And you can't find an answer. It is no secret to anybody, least of all to the Germans, that our convoys are romping up and down the American and European coasts with all the regularity of a railroad service.

The convoy of which this destroyer is the escort leader is just one of the routine expeditions with nothing remarkable about it at all except that there is nothing remarkable about it. Its course— which is rechecked repeatedly by Focke-Wulfs and therefore is on record with the German admiralty—has been straight through the middle of what should have been the world's worst submarine zone and in the old days—1940, or thereafter—certainly was.

Get Ships Through

There has been no zigzagging or other evasive action, partly because you cannot evade 20-knot submarines very much at five-knot speed, but mostly because zigzags slow forward progress and the apparent object of these voyages is to get the ships through in the shortest possible time and get them back again for reloading. The course is laid out on the chart. You look at it and wonder if maybe the navigator has not put pins in the wrong places. Then you wonder what the Germans have put into their submarines.

The amazing part of it is that whether prayed through, or rammed through by destroyer, our convoys do get through. As the situation stands at present, it's the U-boats that don't get home.

Planes Spot Them at Night

"There are many things that have made life unpleasant for U-boat skippers during the last few months and I would say airplanes have been the worst headache," said a lieutenant aboard this destroyer. "It isn't that the observer

(Continued on Page 5, column 2)

CURRENT COMMENT

By A STAFF EDITOR

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The Rocket Plane

A NEW rocket plane has emerged from British-American engineering laboratories, capable of extreme speeds at high altitudes without using standard propellers.

The disclosure was made in a joint statement by the United States Army Air Forces and the RAF.

The plane is powered with jet propulsion engines. Jet propulsion is generally considered in aviation circles to be a series of short, sharp explosions on the rocket principle, hurtling the plane forward. Aviation authorities have said that today's airplanes have just about reached their limits in speed at close to 500 miles an hour by use of propellers and that the jet propulsion or rocket principle is the next logical step to greater speed achievement.

Several hundred flights by the new British-American planes were made without a single mishap and quantity production is just around the corner. Research work on the idea started ten years ago in Great Britain under Group Capt. Frank Whittle of the RAF and his preliminary engine ran successfully in 1937.

Lawrence D. Bell, president of Bell Aircraft Corporation, said his company had built the first American fighter plane so powered and that the successful tests open a new chapter in American aviation history.

British information services in New York reported that Major Oliver Stewart, British air expert, disclosed in a radio interview that the new motor used kerosene instead of the expensive, highly volatile high octane gasoline, now used by high-powered bombers and fighters.

* * *

War On Mosquitos

In a review of recent work of the Bureau of Entomology and Plan Quarrantine (Department of Agriculture), Dr. P. N. Annaud gives a leading place to mosquitos that carry yellow fever and malaria. The use of an aerosol bomb containing insecticides under pressure—which when released atomizes the insect-killing material as a fine mist, deadly to insects but harmless to man—promptly rids any room, tent, or screened area of pests.

Three good mosquitos repellents and a new material killing the larvae of anopheles (malaria-carrying mosquitos) have been discovered and give promise of being more satisfactory than anything previously known.

In salt water marshes covered with heavy vegetation thirty gallons of fuel oil to the acre controls the breeding of mosquitos. This method is practical for treatment of areas within mosquito-flight distance of camps and cantonments. Under similiar conditions 100 gallons of a newly developed fresh-water oil emulsion to the acre gave 86 per cent control in four hours.

* * *

Births and War

More babies were born in the United States in 1943 than in any previous year in the country's history, with the total expected to reach an extraordinary figure of 3,200,000. According to the statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, this number is 200,000 greater than for 1942 and nearly 1,000,000 greater than for the depression year 1933, a low point. With the new peak in the number of births, 1943 marks also the fourth year in succession of increased birth rates.

* * *

1943 Accident Deaths Estimated at 91,000

Fatal accidents for 1943 will be fewer than in 1942, statisticians for the Metropolitan Life Insurance said in making public the results of a nation-wide survey.

The insurance company officials pointed out that despite dimouts, blackouts and increased industrial activity with its large number of inexperienced workers, the 1943 fatalities will be in the neighborhood of 91,000, a decrease of 2,000 from the previous year and of 10,000 from the pre-war year of 1941.

Fatal accidents in and around the home show a slight increase for 1943, the survey disclosed. It was estimated that during 1943 around 31,000 such fatalities will be listed, an increase of 1,000 over 1942.

"Thus for the second consecutive year the home accident death toll will be higher than for any other class of accidents, a dubious honor formerly held by motor vehicle accidents," the statisticians said. "In the early months of 1943, home accidents rose sharply, possibly because of supplementary heating devices in areas where fuel oil was rationed. Another factor that may have affected home safety was the employment of housewives in industry, many of whom left children at home."

Biggest U. S. Battleship Launched

The world's most formidable battleship—the U.S.S. Missouri—was launched January 29 at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn.

The Missouri, a 45,000-ton (52,600 tons when loaded) battlewagon, was finished nine months ahead of schedule. She is a sister of the Iowa and the New Jersey.

Radically altered since her original designs, she contains all of the latest weapons and devices developed during this war. Her final cost will approximate $100,000,000.

The area of her decks and platforms is 418,000 square feet, or the equivalent of a fifteen-story office building 150 feet square.

She has been under construction since her keel was laid on January 4, 1941.

Her designing and planning required 530,000 man days and her construction 3,300,000 man days.

Her top speed is estimated at 40-land miles per hour.

* * *

Rickenbacker Warns Against Complacency

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker in a message to America marking the anniversary of his rescue a year ago, warned against complacency, declaring:

"The Allies still have the real fight ahead of them before the war is ended in Europe—to say nothing of what confronts them in the war against the Japs."

The Eastern Air Lines president, recalling the rescue of himself and his two companions, Col. Hans Christian Adamson and Sgt. John Bartek, after spending 21 days on a raft in Pacific waters, said that "thousands and thousands of those on the home front are beginning to relax their efforts and sit back with a profound complacency that the war is almost over."

He urged that "we on the home front continue to play our part to the utmost to preserve for our boys the type of America they are fighting for," and predicted victory in Europe in 1944.

Captain Rickenbacker recited his visits to all the fighting fronts in the last year and lauded accomplishments of the American fighting man as "unequalled in our history."

* * *

Tires Steadily Improved

Tires are being steadily improved in the laboratory, and whether made of natural rubber or synthetic will have a much longer life in the future, says tire manufacturers. The self-sealing gas tank and bullet-proof tire is showing the way to the puncture-proof tire of tomorrow. One development is a plastic inner tube, which has been patented, and the patent assigned to the United States Rubber Company. It covers a method of using two layers of plastic, bonded together with a thin layer of rubber. When punctured, the plastics and the rubber flow together to close the opening.

If the self-sealing tire is practical, and it seems to be, then it will be permanently mounted on the wheel, and have an average life of 100,000 miles. And if it isn't, then the little device built into a tire valve, whch whistles when the air pressure gets low, should be a boon in itself. Another is the inside rim or beadlock, which replaces the customary tube flap. It serves to keep the tire from wobbling if a tube blows at high speed.

* * *

Bible Recorded on Discs for Blind

The American Foundation for the Blind announced it had completed the recording of the Scriptures, both Old and New Testaments, from Genesis to Revelation, on 169 long-playing phonograph discs.

The King James' version of the Holy Bible in record form, like all talking books recorded by the foundation, will reach the sightless people of America through 27 regional libraries which operate departments for the blind. It will travel to and from those libraries to its hearers, postage free and without cost. The records also will be placed in the Library of Congress.

The Old Testament is recorded on 129 double-sided discs, the New on 40.

* * *

Power Farming

World War I greatly extended power farming in the United States. The annual production of farm tractors grew from an estimated 10,000 in 1914 to 164,590 in 1919. The increase was in addition to the expansion of animal-powered farming, for the number of horses and mules increased also during the same period.

According to a U. S. Department of Agriculture report, tractors on farms increased from 25,000 in 1915 to 246,000 in 1920. There was also an increase in horses and mules on farms, so that the total equivalent of work animal units (one tractor being considered as the equivalent of five work animals) rose from 21,991,000 to 23,616,000 in the same years.

In the interval between the two World Wars, however, the number of horses and mules on farms decreased steadily, until in 1941 there were only 14,136,000 on United States farms. The number of tractors had increased to 1,665,000 by January 1, 1942.

During the first World War the United States not only was able through the help of increased farm machinery to feed its own civilian population and armed forces adequately but to ship large quantities of food to its Allies. After the war the country shipped, in addition, much food to alleviate famine conditions in the war-devastated countries of Europe.

* * *

Lend-Lease Equipment

President Roosevelt recently credited lend-lease equipment from the United States with playing a major role in the savage Red Army offensive which is hurling the Germans out of Russia, and in the devastation of German war centers from the skies.

It will be an equally big factor in the Anglo-American plunge into Europe in this year of decisive actions, the President told Congress in his thirteenth report on lend-lease since the program was started in March, 1941.

In 33 months, to December 1, 1943, lend-lease aid to the Allies has totaled $18,608,000,000, the report shows, reached its peak last August and tapering off somewhat since.

Russia received through to last October a grand total of 7,000 planes, 3,500 tanks and 195,000 motor vehicles, which were "used effectively in the Red Army's advances in the Ukraine and White Russia," the President declared. In addition, the Soviets were sent 343,000 tons of wheat and flour, 277,000 tons of sugar, 324,000 tons of canned meat, 441,000 tons of fats and oils, 136,000 tons of dried fruits and vegetables, 38,000 tons of dried eggs and 333,500 tons of butter.

British half of the aid to the Russians has been in munitions. Lend-lease planes and bombs are scorching German-held Europe daily.

* * *

No Cure for Influenza

Under the direction of Capt. A. F. Krueger, who used to be a professor at Stanford University's medical school before he joined the Navy, experiments were conducted with 26 powerful agents in the hope of discovering something that would be effective in cases of influenza. The outcome was not encouraging. "None of the compounds tested alone or in combination was effective in preventing influenzal infection in mice," reports the captain. Among the compounds tested were pencillin and the sulfa drugs.

* * *

Shortages Pinch France

Only in such times as these do people appreciate the full value of minor things taken for granted under normal conditions. For instance, the French today are practically without matches. For a long time they have been without string, wrapping paper, thumb tacks, musilage, not to mention foodstuffs, textiles metals—and tobacco. And all southern France is gloomy because rationing has been extended even to garlic.

* * *

Service Men Want Letters From Home

In the lonely outposts stretching from Iceland to tiny isles in the Southwest Pacific, American service men are being provided with every entertainment possible to break the monotony, the Office of War Information reported.

But, said the government agency, nothing can do more to chase away the blues, than mail from home. Soldiers, sailors, marines, seabees, and all the others of the fighting forces, stationed beyond the fringes of civilization, still long most for that letter from you.

In place of those missives, the men of the armed services get entertainment far more extensive than their friends and relatives in the continental United States usually comprehend. They have movies, radio, books, magazines, newspapers, sports and other recreations, music, amateur theatricals, and religious services.

* * *

Paper From Paper

A piece of paper can play a part in the war out of all proportion to its size and weight. It may be turned into shell casings, bomb rings, ammunition chests, supply and flare parachutes, blood plasma and ration containers, or any one of 700,000 items used by the armed forces. These many new uses of paper have raised production from 14,500,000 short tons in 1940 to more than 16,500,000 tons in 1943. The new demand has strained the industry's resources, and the situation has been complicated by the lack of cutters of pulpwood.

For the raw material, pulpwood, there seems to be just one replacement: salvaged paper. Recently a nationwide drive to collect waste paper for America's pulpwood mills was sponsored by newspapers at the request of Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chief, The campaign seeks a monthly collection of 667,000 tons—to add 2,000,000 tons annually to paper scrap piles. From scrap heaps the salvages, pulped into a mass by machines, becomes the raw material for new paper. Demand for the waste paper is constantly growing as standards for higher grades of new paper are forced down; 90 per cent of the content of paperboard, used for containers, is now salvaged paper.

Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY
Winnsboro, Texas.

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THE freeze in January killed livestock and damaged crops over a wide area in the Southwest. Nature moves in mysterious ways. It will grow a perfectly beautiful tree and then kill it with frost and ice. Nature will produce a bountiful field crop and then proceed to destroy it. But Nature in the long run is kind to man. It makes up for losses. The moisture that accompanied the freeze will produce far more than that destroyed. If we work and have faith in our work the end is justified and all will be well.

●

I see in the papers where women will have plenty of cosmetics this year, although there will be a shortage of meat and milk. Who cares if there is a shortage of meat and milk as long as women are kept beautiful. Keeping women beautiful has developed into a big business, and men telling women they are beautiful has also developed into a big business, and women believing what men tell them about being beautiful has developed into a big business—so altogether we have made beauty a very big business and, according to the poet, it "is a joy forever."

"I shall emphasize those liberties vouchsafed by the Bill of Rights."

●

A Hereford bull, bred in Texas, sold the other day at auction for $13,000. That's a lot of money to pay for a bull, but he must be worth it. Men, through breeding up of livestock and poultry, have almost eliminated the scrub. Soon the only scrubs left in the world will be human beings. We have not yet found a way to get rid of them and they increase alarmingly. This past year's baby crop, estimated at 3,200,000, will break all previous records, and it is a safe bet that 25 per cent of the crop will be scrubs.

●

A rich man died recently and left $600,000 as an endowment to find the cause of headaches. It is not hard to find the cause of headaches. Overeating and eating the wrong food is a prolific cause; head colds is another cause; hangovers a cause; insomnia a cause; in-laws a cause; rationing a cause; priorities a cause; making out income tax reports a cause. The worse headache I ever had was when I tried to make out my 1942 income tax.

●

The big boys in Washington are telling the little boys on the home front what they should do to win the war. The little boys on the home front know what they should do to win the war and are doing it. The big boys in Washington could do a few things to win the war. They could stop strikes, cut out red tape, stop playing politics and poker and get down to business. This is everybody's war and it takes everybody to win it.

●

This paragraph appeared in a recent article written by Raymond Clapper, newspaper correspondent in the South Pacific:

"For most of the men the worst thing about the war is not the danger but the primitive living, the separation from home, which every man feels and the utter absence of most of the things of civilized living. They miss the touch of a woman's hands."

All of which further proves women are the social stabilizers of the world. Men discover new frontiers, but women make them livable.

●

More new inventions are coming out of this war and the latest and most startling is the jet-propulsion airplane which goes through the air without propellers at terrific speed. Its power is kerosene instead of high octane gas that is now used in airplanes. The time is surely coming when kerosene will be used as fuel in automobiles instead of gasoline. The old coal oil lamp is responsible for kerosene. Before its invention, kerosene was unusable and thrown away by most refineries.

●

Women have not improved their physical charms by appearing on the streets barelegged these wintry days. Hosiery covers a multitude of warts, moles and scars and also intrigues the masculine mind.

●

I am expecting an invitation to be one of the principal speakers at the Washington Birthday Dinner of Texas Democrats to be held in Dallas, Texas, February 26. This would be a high honor to bestow on a country boy raised on a farm in the piney woods of East Texas. I am no silver-tongued orator—just a plain-talking man—who believes in pure aged-in-the-wood Democracy, the kind our forefathers handed down to their children even to the third and fourth generations. I shall, if called on to speak, sound a clarion call for return to that old-fashioned Democracy—for a showdown, a house-cleaning to remove bad odors from body politics. I shall ask for a government of the people, by the people and for the people and shall denounce pressure groups in Congress using pressure methods to put over squeeze plays. I shall favor a pay-as-you-go policy if we go anywhere from here, that we reduce taxes drastically even if we have to go on a diet to reduce. I shall emphasize those liberties vouchsafed by the Bill of Rights if the Bill of Rights is still safe and not in the hands of an antique collector. I shall deplore the multiplicity of beaureaucracies in Washington and suggest that many of the bureaucrats be fired, their office furniture sold and the money used to pay off the national debt. I shall not discuss the fourth term, the fifth term or any other term except cash and carry. I shall suggest that the government go on a cash basis even if it has to borrow the cash. I shall favor free enterprise and a break for the harried business man who is going broke trying to pay taxes. I shall reveal some self-evident truths about inflation and deflation and who is responsible for the hot air that inflates and the lack of gas coupons that deflates.

These are just some of the high lights of my proposed speech. I shall fearlessly criticize Congress for neglect to pass needed laws and for passing the buck and passing the bunk.

In conclusion I shall pay a high tribute to the memory of Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, two great American patriots and statesmen.

Folks in Uniform

"He says, no coupon, no gas."

TEXAS BRIEF NEWS---from Over the State

STATE CUTS DEFICIT

The State's general fund deficit has been reduced to $18,364,965. It was $28,381,526 on January 5, 1943. Officials attribute the reduction to increased tax collections.

NEW TEXAS INDUSTRY

Texas' newest industry, the big Libby-Owens-Illinois Co. glass plant near Waco, started operation during the first week in January. It employs 300 people.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

A recent issue of the Houston Post carried the following paragraph in its "50 Years Ago" column: "MARKET QUOTATIONS—Eggs, 15c per dozen; bacon, 12¾c per pound; butter, 20c per pound; whisky, $1.12 per gallon."

DIES AT 105

Elari Mendoza, who had seen America fight four wars, died at San Saba at the age of 105. Until lately he had tended large flocks of turkeys, raised a garden and did other chores around the place. He had eleven of his teeth, eyesight was good, and mind and memory active when he died.

FOX HOUNDS DIE IN FIRE

Dr. A. G. Elder, of Deport, (Lamar-Red River county), lost five valuable fox hounds when fire destroyed a cabin where the dogs had been penned. The dogs, used on a hunt the night before, were locked up while the owner went bird-hunting the next morning. He valued the dogs at $500.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL DIES

Charles E. Baughman, aged 65, chief clerk in the State Department of Agriculture, died in Austin. He was well known to many Texas farmers, for he was State Commissioner of Markets and Warehouses before becoming chief clerk in the agriculture office 12 years ago.

GOOD POSSUM HUNTING

Five Hillsboro, (Hill county), men have been making some side money by catching possums for an out-of-town buyer. They hunt about two nights per week. Since last fall they have caught 75 possums. Eighteen in one night is their best record.

FAMOUS CATTLE LAWYER DIES

Dayton Moses, who served as attorney for the Texas Cattleraisers Association for many years, died in Fort Worth from injuries sustained when he was run down by an automobile. He started as a cowhand in Burnet county and rose to the top ranks of Texas lawyers.

SCABBARD DESIGNER DIES

Charles W. Kluge, who designed the pistol scabbard worn by most police officers, died in Austin at the age of 81. Until a few years ago he and a brother had operated a leather shop there for a long time. They made scabbards which have been shipped all over the world. In the early days Charley Kluge drove cattle up the Chisholm Trail.

TEXAS BUSINESS CONTINUES FIRM

November was the sixth consecutive month in which there were no business failures reported in Texas, according to a report from the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Fifty-seven charters for new corporations were issued during the month as compared to five in October and eight in November, one year ago.

SOLDIERS SEND MOTHERS NAZI FLAGS

Two Texas mothers now have Nazi flags sent to them from Salerno. Pfc. Julio de Hoyos sent one to his mother in Webb county and Pvt. Frank Dominquez sent the other to his mother, Mrs. Sam Dominquez in Pecos, (Reeves county). Both flags were captured by Texas' 36th Division. The flag sent to Mrs. de Hoyos had several blood stains on it.

FAT STOCK SHOW MOVES

For the first time since it began in 1896, the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show of Fort Worth, will be held away from the Northside stock yards site. The 1944 event will be held in the Will Rogers Coliseum, one mile west of the city, March 10 to 19. The buildings formerly used on the Northside have been leased by an airplane manufacturer for the duration.

SOLDIER FOOLS X-RAY MACHINE

Sgt. John W. Palmer, of Flat, (Coryell county), was suffering from a fractured arm when he learned his division (Texas' own 36th) had been put on the alert for combat. He was anxious to join his outfit and insisted that his arm had healed. An X-ray picture showed the wound had healed unbelievably fast. What the X-ray did not show was that the Texan had switched the bandage to his good arm before the picture was taken.

PUP BRINGS RED CROSS $182.50

Miss Ann Blanton, of Albany, gave the Shackelford County Red Cross a spaniel puppy to be sold at auction. It sold first for $45. The buyer gave it back to the Red Cross and later it sold for $137.50.

SELLS TOYS, BUYS WAR BOND

Ben Marion Davis, age 12, of Greenville, (Hunt county), wanted to help the war effort. He had lots of toys, and when he learned of the toy shortage he painted and repaired a lot of them and sold enough to buy a $100 war bond.

GEN. EISENHOWER BORN IN DENISON

There has been some dispute between Denison, (Grayson county), Tyler, (Smith county), and Abilene, Kan., about where Gen. Ike Eisenhower was born. But Denison thinks it has settled the dispute, for Miss Jennie Jackson, a school teacher there who knew him when he was a baby, has received a letter from the general which says, "It was nice of you to write and send the clipping with the picture of the house where I was born." The picture was of a Denison homestead.

HORSE BITES AUTO DRIVER

Clarence Durst, of Fredericksburg, (Gillespie county), could not get his auto out of the way of a run-away team near Boerne, (Kendall county). Both horses plowed their heads through the windshield and one of them bit Durst. The wound required 12 stitches.

FOOD-STAMP BEGGARS

Dallas police have been on the look-out for some young men who were going from door to door begging food stamps. They said they needed the stamps for food while they attended college. Chief of Police Welch said the men would get some meals in jail, without points, if they could be found.

TUMBLEWEED CHRISTMAS TREE

One of the most novel Christmas trees was that of Mrs. Charles D. Slay, of Wellington, ((Collingsworth county). She made it with tumbleweeds which she sprayed with aluminum paint, using a regular fly spray gun. She added some color with red paint, then gave it a load of regular decorations. The "tree" looked real Christmassy.

FAMOUS COWBOY BAND LEADER IN INDIA

Gilbert Bryan (Gib) Sandefer, famous the world over as manager of the Hardin-Simmons Cowboy Band, has arrived in India where he will direct Red Cross work. Under his management, the band toured the United States, Europe, Canada and Mexico.

STATE PROPERTY WORTH $200,000,000

Officials estimate that property owned by the State of Texas is worth more than $200,000,000. It is made up chiefly of hospitals, schools, parks, office buildings, the prison system and farms. No private owner holds this much property in the State.

STRING TRAPS THIEVES

Thieves broke into a Houston grocery store and carried off the cash register. They did not notice that the end of a ball of string had caught in the machine. But the officers noticed it when they arrived. They followed the string a block away, found the missing register and captured the thieves.

MARINE BUYS COCOANUT PLANTATION

Ernest E. Lynn, of Houston, has written his mother to send him part of his savings so he can buy a 100-acre cocoanut plantation on a South Pacific island. In his letter asking for the money, Lynn said he had talked to superior officers in the Navy about the investment. The letter indicated he plans to stay with his plantation after the war is over.

JAP FLAG FOR TROPHY

Residents of Crockett, (Houston county), have seen a real Jap flag. It is the property of William P. May, who brought it with him when he came home on furlough from Attu, where he captured the flag.

TEXAS OIL PRODUCING CAPACITY

From its present oil wells, Texas could produce an additional 340,767 barrels of crude daily, or approximately 2,187,767 barrels per day total, Chairman Beauford H. Jester of the Railroad Commission reported.

PIONEER SCHOOL TEACHER DIES

Dr. W. H. Bruce, pioneer Texas educator, died in Alabama at the age of 87 years. He had served as president of John Tarleton College at Stephenville, (Erath county), and North Texas State Teachers' College at Denton, (Denton county). Dr. Bruce had written many books and was known internationally as a mathematician.

AUTO CRASH KILLS NAVY VETERAN

Scurry county friends and relatives of Melborne Jones have learned with regret that this naval veteran of South Pacific battles was killed in an auto accident in Australia. As a submarine crew member, Jones had built up a record of 10 Jap ships sunk, four probably sunk and two others damaged. He made a fine scholastic record while attending Snyder high school before enlisting in the Navy.

PEACE PIPE—America will not be unprepared for peace. Chief Many Treaties, 70-year-old Blackfeet chieftain, who builds Flying Fortresses in Los Angeles plant, shows fellow worker pipe he is sending to White House for peace conference.

TOURISTS PAY $117.570 TO RIDE SAN JACINTO ELEVATOR

From April 18, 1939, through August 31, 1943, tourists paid $117,570 to ride the elevator in the world's tallest monument, 570 feet, in San Jacinto Battle State Park, 23 miles east of Houston on the battle site, it was disclosed in an audit report by C. H. Cavness, State Auditor. The fee is 25c for adults and 10c for children.

DENISON DAM 93 PER CENT COMPLETED

March 1 has been set as the first date for power generation at the $50,000,000 Denison Dam, Denison District Army Engineers have disclosed. The overall project is 93 per cent completed. The March 1 date, the engineers announce, is contingent upon rainfall along the upper reaches of Red river. Construction of the dikes and channels added another $5,000,000 cost to the dam, making the total cost $55,000,000.

LONG-LOST COIN RECOVERED

Franklin Good, age 77, of Mt. Vernon, (Franklin county), has finally recovered a half dollar which he lost 60 years ago. It was one he had earned while shooting ducks with a muzzle-loader gun. In 1883 it fell out of his pocket and rolled into the mortise of a house which he was helping his father build, and he could not reach it. The other day he heard the house was to be torn down so he went to the new owner and told his story. The coin was right where Good said it would be found.

6,324 DIVORCES FILED IN ONE YEAR IN ONE COUNTY

District Clerk Pearl Smith in a final report showed that 6,324 divorce cases were filed in Dallas county in 1943—the greatest in history. Deputy County Clerk Crossett reported 7,178 marriage licenses issued in 1943.

INDIAN HEAD PENNIES BUY BONDS

R. S. Wilson, of Houston, began saving Indian head pennies in 1928. He now has about 2,900 which he will turn in for war bonds. His collection contains several of the old-time pennies which originated in 1793. They are almost as large as half dollars.

OPERATES ON OWN LEG

Juan Leal, a farmer living near Brownsville, got a leg entangled in a planter wheel when his team ran away. He took out his pocket knife, cut through the flesh and muscles, broke the knee joint loose and freed himself. He then drove almost a mile across the field to where a son was working. The son took him to the hospital and doctors found he had suffered little from loss of blood.

KILLS DEER WITH ROCK

Mrs. Richard Schnelle, of the Shovel Mountain, (Blanco county), community, found the trail of a wounded deer while hunting a Christmas tree. She put her dog on the trail and he soon found the deer. It began to fight the dog but she put a stop to that by hitting it in the head with a big rock. She then cut its throat with a butcher knife she had taken along to cut the small Christmas tree.

MEANEST THIEF

Bay City, (Matagorda county), believes the meanest man in the world was in their town during the holiday season. Teachers of the children's department of the First Baptist Church had prepared a beautiful Christmas tree, with presents on it for all. When they led the little children into the room for the big event, somebody had taken tree, presents and all.

PIONEER BAND LEADER DIES

I. E. Tittle, who is believed to have organized the first brass band in Texas, died in Dallas at the age of 103. He was born before Texas was admitted into the union as a State. His original home was in White Rock, in what now is Red River county.

TEXAS CROP VALUE

Official figures of the United States Crop Reporting Board place the 1943 Texas crop value at roughly $860,000,000, an increase of some $183,000,000 over last year. The government figures do not include the value of Texas livestock or animal products such as milk, meat, wool or mohair, poultry and eggs.

WILD FOWL IGNORE PLANES

Frank Carlson, game management agent for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, declares ducks and geese along the Texas Gulf Coast have gotten to where they pay no attention to war planes from many training fields in that region. He says he saw ducks refuse to rise, even when a plane dived so close that it ruffled the water. In previous years wild fowl were frightened by planes flying overhead.

DOG HITCH-HIKER

Tip, a 10-month-old German shepherd dog owned by Editor Jada Davis, of Odessa, (Ector county), proved to be a good hitch-hiker. The 70-pound dog got on a bus and rode 40 miles to Monahans, (Ward county), then hopped on an Army jeep and rode 20 miles further to the Rattlesnake Bomber Base at Pyote, (Ward county). Davis located the dog through a newspaper advertisement.

HEADS JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

Henry Knowle, of Sandia, (Jim Wells county), was elected president of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club at its annual meeting in Corsicana.

NO FOREIGN-BORN SABOTAGE IN TEXAS

Ray J. Abbaticcio, Jr., special agent in charge of the Houston office of the FBI, says Texas has been free from foreign-inspired sabotage since the war began.

LOVE COMES FIRST

Love was named as the first requirement for marriage by the "morals and marriage" class at University of Texas. Other ratings in choosing a mate were listed in this order: Intelligence, ambition, honesty, financial position, religion, understanding, character, thoughtfulness and personality.

PIONEER TOMATO MAN DIES

Sam Houston Jarratt, who shipped the first carload of tomatoes from the Jacksonville country, died at the age of 69. Almost 30 years ago he loaded a car of "pinks" at Craft, (Cherokee county), which was the start which led to Jacksonville being called the tomato capital of the world.

BUILDS MANY SHIPS

A report issued recently by the Houston Shipbuilding Co. shows that the plant sent one Liberty ship down the ways every five days during 1942. Officials declare the company has enough business on hand for round-the-clock operation during 1944. They expect to continue shipbuilding after the war is over.

KILLS TAGGED HAWK

Leo Klump, of Bellville, (Austin county), killed a chicken hawk which had a metal bracelet around one leg. The tag showed the hawk had been turned loose by the Federal wildlife service. Klump gave the proper officials full information about where and when the hawk was killed.

MANY WAR BABIES EXPECTED

State officials have estimated that there will be at least 15,000 war babies born in Texas this year. Federal funds have been appropriated to take care of maternal and infant cases of servicemen's wives and children. In making plans for Texas, officials requested enough money to care for that many cases.

BUCK WEIGHS 170 POUNDS DRESSED

One of the largest deer reported to State game headquarters this year was killed in Leon county. Deputy Game Warden Hudson Myers said a metal tag in the ear indicated it was one turned loose in the county eight years ago. It weighed 170 pounds after the lucky hunter dressed it.

ICE STORM DAMAGES TIMBER

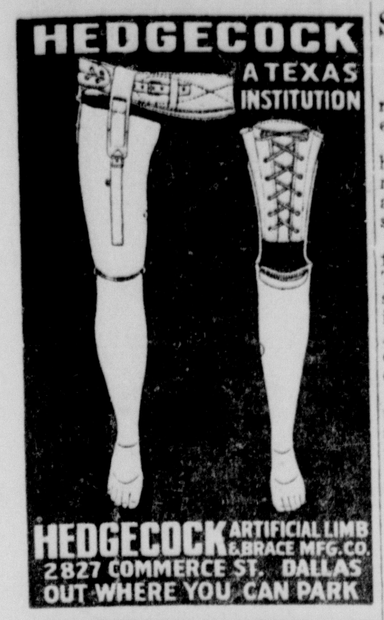
The big ice storm, which covered much of East Texas during the middle of January, damaged standing timber to the extent of $16,000,000, according to the Texas Forest Service. Old and new timber stands suffered alike. Officials say that fallen trees and limbs will make the biggest fire hazard the region has had in many years.

BEAVERS RESTORE CONCHO RIVER

Old-timers in Sterling county are jubilant over the work done by beavers in reclaiming the north Concho river which had just about quit being a stream. Before trappers caught all the beavers, the North Concho was a clear flowing stream, with many deep holes. When the beavers disappeared the stream began to run down. Many blamed irrigation, some said it was dry weather. But three years ago the State Game Department restocked the river with beavers. Already they have cleaned out springs, cut down willows which clogged the stream bed, and have started building four dams. "Uncle Bill" Kellis, pioneer resident and veteran newspaperman, says, "Replanting the North Concho with beaver may prove of untold value to the people living in this vicinity."

ELZA POPPIN -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- **By Olsen and Johnson**

SO PEE WEE MARTIN SIGNED UP
YUP
NEW ENLISTMENTS
MARTIN
JONES
SMITH
I DON'T GET IT—HE'S SUCH A SHY, BACKWARD, FRAIL, LITTLE CHAP—I MUST GO CONGRATULATE HIM
CAMP WHAM
GEN'L HQTRS.
10-1
YEAH, ELZA—THE ARMY'S GONNA MAKE ME TWICE THE MAN I AM NOW
THAT'S THE SPIRIT
YEAH—LOOKIT THE UNIFORM THEY GAVE ME



POPULATION

The war has made it necessary to revise estimates of our future population. We have also to reckon with an increased birth-rate which began in the middle Nineteen Thirties, the introduction of chemotherapy, with its promise of a reduction in mortality, the better showing made in negro mortality and the new knowledge of nutrition. Nevertheless the prediction made years ago that by the end of the century the population will grow more slowly, then cease to grow and finally decline, still holds good. Some time in the twenty-first century we shall be an older people, which means social, economic and political changes.

Casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you. I Pet. 5:7.

FARMS FOR SALE

337 ACRES, Anderson County; 30 acres cultivation; 6 miles Palestine; no encumbrance; 300,000 feet pine and hardwood timber, 100 yards highway, fronting railroad, plenty water year round, grass, fenced, loading dock, sandy loam, half mineral rights, six miles producing wells, not leased; $25 acre. AGENT, 515 South Magnolia, Palestine, Texas.

FOR SALE—Combined choice plantation, rich alluvial soil, on State highway and railroad. For interesting details and price, write W. T. CUNNINGHAM, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—5,197 acres well improved, rolling, live oak, shin oak, 25 per cent tillable, mesquite, Gramma grass. 5,120 acres fairly rough, no cedar, live oak, shin oak. E. CLOUDT, Hondo, Texas.

LIVESTOCK

Miscellaneous Livestock

Karakul Fur Bearing Sheep—The greatest livestock opportunity in America today. Want man with capital to take State Agency. JAMES YOAKUM, National Distributor, 1128 No. Hill Ave., Pasadena, California.

WANTED TO BUY

SONG POEMS wanted to be set to music. Send poem for immediate consideration. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 485 Beacon Building, Boston, Mass.

POULTRY

BANTAMS, PHEASANTS, PEAFOWL, Quail, Fancy Poultry, Stock, Eggs, Chicks. WARREN WHITE, Dept. 7, Plainview, Texas.

RAISE TURKEYS for FOOD and PROFIT. A limited supply of blood tested Baby Beef Poults available for February, March and April, 1944, delivery. Order early. Write for particulars. CENTEX TURKEY FARMS, Box 484, Waco, Texas.

BABY CHICKS—From accredited hatchery. All breeds $10 per hundred. Mail money order or check. YOUNGBLOOD CHICKERY, Box 386, Fulton, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

RETURN LOADS WANTED to or from any Texas point. Large closed vans. Every load insured. Phone collect for prices. HOWARD VAN & STORAGE CO., W-3103. Nights, holidays, J8-1741, Dallas, Texas.

HOSPITAL beds for rent, wheel chairs for rent and sale; ship anywhere. ELTON HINNANT, 332 W. Davis, Dallas 8, Texas. W-1158.

NURSERY

ROSE Bushes—World's best. Hints on care and culture. Free illustrated catalogue. McCLUNG BROS. ROSE NURSERY, Tyler, Texas.

FOR SALE---Miscellaneous

FOR TOOLS
NOAH'S ARK 116 EAST FIRST TULSA, OKLA.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Watson Certified Cottonseed. WACO GRAIN & SEED CO., 200 Franklin. Phone 1141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Beauty Shop equipment, good as new. MRS. E. M. BROWN, Box 323, Pauls Valley, Okla.

OVER THE TOP TONIC

If tired and worn out, use "OVER THE TOP TONIC." A system cleanser and body builder. Keeps you feeling fit. Sold by druggist, or send direct to OVER THE TOP MEDICINE CO., 618 Porter Street, Fort Worth, Texas. $1.00 per bottle prepaid.

MACHINERY

Hammer Mills and Repairs

Manganese Hammers, Screens, Bearings, Repairs. For Cracker Jack, Humdinger, U.X.T.S and W. prewar Rubber Belt, 2 to 24 inches wide, 2 to 6-ply. Immediate delivery.

LESTER MILL MFG. CO.,
BOX 177, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

FORT WORTH SPUDDERS

Drilling Machines—Tools—Cable—Engines.

Pipe—Pumps—Samson Windmills—Towers
Cypress—Redwood and Galvanized Tanks.
Belting—Hose—Rope—Blocks—Winches
Mill—Gin—Waterworks—Contractors
Equipment and Supplies—Heavy Hardware.

WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

STALINGRAD'S NEW BIRTH

(Continued from Page 2)

members of the Soviet told their experiences.

One said everything in their homes had been taken by the Germans, called them "Russian swine" and declared "Stalin kaput," "Russia kaput."

Another told of being a prisoner for six months in a German camp. They were fed, according to his story, 150 grams of bread a week in addition to thin watery soup. At the start, there were hundreds of thousands of prisoners in this camp, but tens of thousands died.

Besides the barbed wire fence, the Germans had stretched wire inside the camp, beyond which the prisoners were not supposed to go. If one so much as stepped over this wire, he was severely bitten by a German-trained dog. The man complained that his feet were frozen during the winter, because he had no shoes.

A middle-aged woman, mother of two children, went to see her husband who was confined in another prison camp with 17,000 other Russians. The prisoners received very little bread and a soup made of dog meat, she said. This woman claimed that of the 17,000 prisoners only 2,000 remained alive when the Germans withdrew.

Another Russian woman told of being forced out of her house together with her children in 25 below zero weather and of living in another house without panes.

Grateful to America

The chairman of the Soviet said: "I want to thank the people of the United States for all they have sent us. Their gifts are deeply appreciated by every Soviet citizen."

I asked him whether they received anything in this village. "Yes," he said, "we have received many things. After the Germans were driven out, we were all given American supplies. We got canned meat, clothing and shoes. We don't know what we would have done without them. Will you please thank your people and the President of the United States for us all."

SUBMARINE TOLL OFF 40 PER CENT

(Continued from Page 2)

on a plane can see deeply into the water, but at night, with virtually unlimited horizon, he can pick up a submarine on the surface and sink it before anybody knows he's about.

Not Going Well for Hitler

"Things have not gone well for Hitler in his submarine war during the last five or six months. There may be another flareup before we have done with U-boats, but at the moment it looks as if we might have things under control.

"We've picked up many Nazi crews, and those who will talk at all talk the same way. They figure that the day of the submarine is just about done."

Admiral Freeland Daubin, U. S. N., prophesied months ago the end of the U-boat plague.

"Their crews are getting worse," the admiral said. "You don't need any intelligence reports to tell you that. Just read newspaper accounts of how Nazi submarines behave when they get caught out on the surface.

"They are green crews who will never learn how to work in unison, and the more submarines Hitler tries to man from now on, the greener the crews are going to be," the admiral asserted.

There is nothing conclusive, perhaps, in any of this, you tell yourself as you watch the water sweep over the upended deck of our destroyer and beat itself to spray among the racks of depth charges. It is possible, as the lieutenant suggests, that Hitler may be able to rally his wolf packs for another slaughter in the Atlantic.

But over yonder is a light on the corner of Africa. This cruise is now on its last lap. And whatever may happen tomorrow, you can't help wondering what the submarines were doing today.

SHARK STEAK

With liver oil having proved to be a valuable source of vitamin A, and of other vitamins as well, the number of sharks caught is naturally increasing. Most of the rest of this voracious fish is going into fertilizer, but an increasing demand for shark steaks and fillets is reported from the Middle West, where it is proving a welcome help in coping with the meat shortage.

Curiously, both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where the meat shortage is the worst, will have nothing to do with the shark, except to ship him to the Middle West, where the shortage of beef and pork is not as great.

PRACTICALLY GONE

My grandmother, an Iowa pioneer, has always been an energetic type, always in a hurry. When we children came downstairs to breakfast during summer visits on the farm she would say: "Here it is Monday morning; tomorrow will be Tuesday, and the next day Wednesday—the whole week's half gone, and nothing done yet! Hurry up and get out in the fields!"

A handful of salt thrown on a coal fire weekly will keep the flues clean of soot.

A LITTLE FUN *Jokes to Make You Laugh*

Neutral

At a dinner party the subject of heaven and hell came up for discussion, and Mark Twain, who was present, took no part. A lady near him spoke to him, "Why don't you say something?"

Twain gravely replied, "Madam, you must excuse me. I am silent because of necessity. I am afraid I have friends in both places."

I Do

Two autoists met in an alley too narrow to permit them to pass each other. One of the autoists rose in his car and shouted to the other:

"I never back up for any d—n fool."

The other driver quietly put his car in reverse, backed out, and replied:

"That's all right, I always do."

Plain Enough

A soldier got a letter from his wife containing a sketch of their car's instrument panel. "This is the exact way the dashboard looks," she wrote: "Do we need a quart of oil?"

All Up and All Out

An Englishman asked the British Ministry of Labor and National Service for permission to start work every morning at eight instead of seven. He didn't want to be a slacker, he said, but he needed the extra hour to "get the baby up to granny's." Asked why his wife could not take care of the baby, he explained that she had to get to her job in an aircraft factory at six. As for granny, when asked why she could not come and pick up the baby earlier, the man replied: "Granny doesn't get off the night shift herself until seven."

Soft Things

"What did you do in civil life, corporal?"

"I sold underthings to nudists."

"Gosh, what kind do they need?"

"Cushions!"

The Best Gauge

Each Sunday afternoon a certain automobile full of darkies came to my friend's filling station in Georgia to buy two gallons of gasoline. They invariably had him put the gas in two one-gallon jugs instead of in the gasoline tank.

One day the station operator's curiosity got the best of him and he asked them why. The driver explained:

"Well, suh, we puts one gallon in de tank jes before we leave town and rides until de car stops going. Den we knows it's time to come home. And so we puts in de other gallon. We ain't never got stranded out on de road yet!"

Private: "I can't see what keeps you girls from freezing."

Babe: "You're not supposed to."

Weighed

A newly-inducted private wrote his family some days after he had arrived at camp:

"I've gained sixty pounds since I came here—two pounds of flesh and fifty-eight of equipment.

Competition

An enterprising young florist, in order to increase his trade, displayed this sign in his window:

"We give a packet of flower seeds with every plant."

His competitor across the street promptly sought to meet the competition by placing in his window the following announcement:

"We give the earth with every plant."

Modern maiden's prayer: Dear Lord, please bring him home, safe, sound and single.

Strangers Won't Do

Down from the hills of northern Pennsylvania to the county courthouse came a young couple to obtain a marriage license. The clerk knew the hill people so well that his first question always was, "Are you sure you two aren't related."

"Why, sure, we're relation," the prospective bridegroom replied. "She's my cousin!"

"Well, I'm sorry, but you know there is a law in this State that forbids near relatives to marry, so I can't issue you a license."

There was a brief, puzzled silence. Then the hill man exclaimed: "D'ya mean you want us to marry strangers?"

Prenatal Influence

"Are there any marks on the baby?" asked the anxious father.

"Yes," replied the doctor, significantly, recalling that the father was notoriously lax in paying bills. He's marked C.O.D."

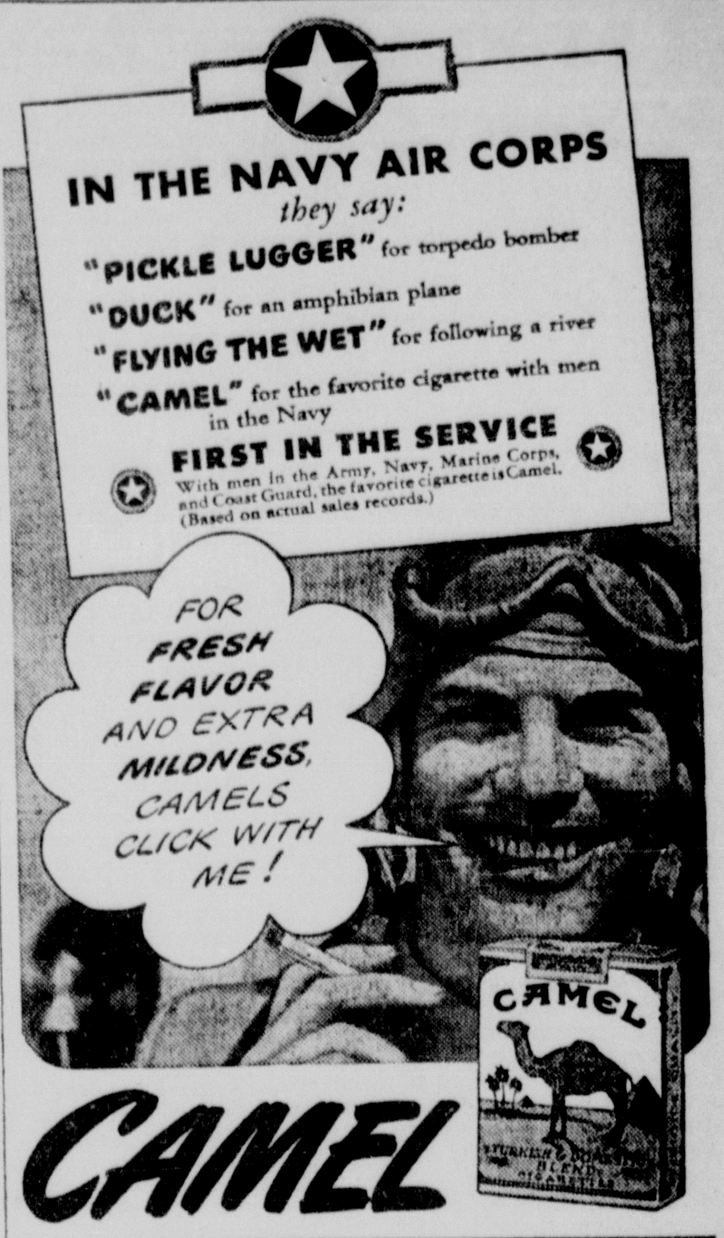
No Loud Stuff

Did you hear the one about the deaf lady who entered the church with an ear trumpet? You did? Well, she sat down, and as she was settling herself an usher tip-toed over and whispered, "Listen, madam, one toot—and out you go."

Keeping It Warm

The seminary student who was to substitute for the minister of a backwoods church in North Dakota arrived late on Saturday night at the home of one of the deacons, where it had been arranged for him to stay. Shortly after his arrival he expressed a desire to retire.

The deacon replied: "It's outside—just follow the path through the snow. Take this lantern. Oh, I almost forgot, here is the seat. We put it behind the stove during the winter to keep it warm."


IN THE NAVY AIR CORPS
they say:
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"DUCK" for an amphibian plane
"FLYING THE WET" for following a river
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(Based on actual sales records.)
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CAMEL

SAFE TRACTOR OPERATIONS

To operate your tractor safely and to prevent injury to the machine and to yourself, here are some good practices that appear in a booklet, "Farm Time Saver," issued by Sinclair Refining Co.:

Be sure the gear shift lever is in neutral before cranking the engine.

Always engage the clutch gently, especially when going up hill or pulling out of a ditch.

When driving on highways, or to and from fields, be sure that both wheels are braked simultaneously when making an emergency stop.

Always ride on seat or stand on platform of tractor. Never ride on drawbar of tractor or drawn implement.

When tractor is hitched to a stump or heavy load always hitch to drawbar and never take up the slack of chain with a jerk.

Be extra careful when working on hillsides. Watch out for holes or ditches into which a wheel may drop and cause tractor to overturn.

When going down steep hills or grades, always keep the tractor in gear.

Always drive tractor at speeds slow enough to insure safety, especially over rough ground or near ditches.

Reduce speed before making a turn or applying brakes. The hazard of overturning the tractor increases four times when speed is doubled.

Always stop power take-off before dismounting from tractor.

Never dismount from tractor when it is in motion. Wait until it stops.

Never permit persons other than the driver to ride on tractor when it is in operation.

Never stand between tractor and drawn implement when hitching. Use an iron hook to handle drawbar.

Do not put on or remove belt from belt pulley while the pulley is in motion.

When engine overheats be careful when filling radiator.

Never refuel tractor while engine is running or extremely hot.

When tractor is attached to a power implement, be sure that all power line shielding is in place.

Remember, a careful operator always is the best insurance against an accident!

JAP WEAPONS

After weeks of testing captured Japanese arms, ammunition and mines at Fort Ord, California, American Army experts say:

"Japanese guns are good—very good . . ." Then they add, "But in the long run, against our weapons, they're not quite good enough!"

On the whole, Jap guns are smaller than ours, lighter, and less accurate at extreme ranges. Obviously they have been designed to accommodate the Nips' squatty stature, as evidenced by the short rifle and light machine gun stocks, the low shoulder rest on the 20mm. anti-aircraft, anti-tank gun and the small dangerous knee mortar. Even their hand grenade is smaller. At first glance these miniature instruments of war look like toys, until you learn how effectively they can spit death.

VINEGAR A BY-PRODUCT OF MILK

By using the by-product of a by-product of a by-product, chemists are turning milk into vinegar. First by-product is the whey residue after cheese is made from milk. Cheese whey once was wasted, but recently has been made into a feed concentrate for hogs and poultry. Residue of that process was a low-alcohol by-product, and by distilling this to concentrate the alcohol, denaturing it, and adding nutrients for the bacteria, the chemists finally produced vinegar.—Popular Mechanics.

Poultry News

Carpet the Brooder House

The importance of practicing sanitation measures in chick raising can not be over emphasized. Not only does sanitation help to prevent disease outbreaks, but it helps to check the spread of disease once it does break out in your flock. Coccodiosis, bowel troubles, and many other diseases are spread through unsanitary conditions.

Mrs. Joe Paxton, Whitehead, Mo., developed the method of carpeting the brooder house in her effort to fight the spread of coccidiosis. Each night, at time for the chicks to go to roost, Mrs. Paxton spread down old sacks along the walls for them to roost on. Next morning, she rolled the sacks with their contents much as one would roll throw rugs to be taken out for shaking.

Mrs. Paxton took the sacks out to her garden for shaking so that the manure might benefit the garden. Then the sacks were hung on the fence to dry and "sterilize."

She says the use of sacks prevents much moisture in the brooder house. Of course, the reduction of moisture in litter checks bacteria growth. Since part of the droppings are removed each morning, it is not so easy for chicks to pollute feed and drinking water. Mrs. Paxton thinks sacks are a great aid in keeping surroundings sanitary for chicks much the same as droppings boards keep the poultry house clean for the layers.

Feed for Eggs

Although there is the need to conserve feed as has been pointed out a number of times, it is nevertheless foolish to try to skimp the laying flock on feed. Eggs cannot be obtained unless layers are fed properly. This means keeping a well made laying ration before the layers and supplementing it with grain.

Grain fed at the rate of from 12 to 14 pounds for 100 birds per day will help to keep the layers in good condition of flesh, and they will balance this with the laying mash that they can eat as they need it. A total of approximately 25 pounds of feed, including both grain and mash, will be eaten by 100 birds per day. Flock owners who are getting good winter production long ago found that it is poor business to wait until birds start to lay before giving them feed; they found that if they want eggs, they must feed for them. The flock owner will do well to keep a watchful eye on the flock to see whether or not grain fed in the litter is cleaned up and none left to go to waste. Not only will it keep the birds hungry for the next feeding which is a good thing to do, but it will help to conserve feed at this time when such conservation is necessary.

Planning Makes Efficiency

Efficient production of eggs is desirable at any time in the poultry flock, but it is especially necessary now during wartime when feed is none too plentiful and is such a serious item in the world's need for food. We have in the past mentioned several items of importance in efficient egg production, particularly with regard to the efficient use of feed, and we are again mentioning some of the important points in this connection by way of reminder.

Here are some important points in efficient egg production to remember:

1. Get rid of rats. Three rats eat as much as two hens that lay 180 apiece.
2. Cull the loafers. Get rid of any hens that give any indication of being poor layers and unprofitable birds.
3. Reduce overhead costs by filling your house to capacity, but don't overcrowd.
4. Keep a record of what your chickens are doing. Know what it costs you for feed, charging yourself for any corn, oats, or other grain you take out of the bin, and know how many eggs you get and what you get for them. Records bring out many points of mismanagement that you wouldn't ordinarily discover.

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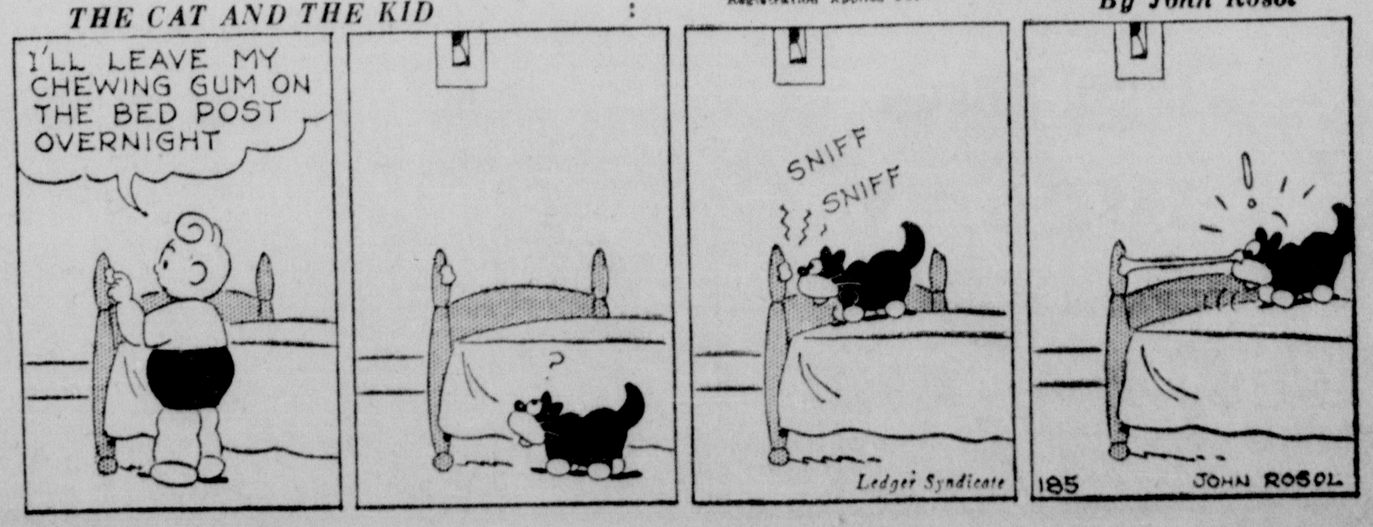
Tune in "Norton McGriffin in the News" Daily 12:30 Noon—Monday thru Friday Texas Quality Network.

THE CAT AND THE KID — By John Rosol



Texas Farm News Reports

Early varieties, crop rotation, early plow-up of old stalks, better insect control and hard work enabled Hidalgo county farmers to average 280 pounds of lint per acre from 70,000 acres of cotton last year. County Agent J. A. Oswalt said this is a new record for the county.

In feeding out some 5,000 pigs, Van Zandt county 4-H club boys bought co-operatively more than $15,000 worth of protein supplement at an estimated saving of $1,150 in 1943. Individual boys fed from five to 82 head. The work was simplified by using self-feeders which make it possible to handle 10 pigs as easily as one.

A. J. Langford, Dallas district manager of the War Production Board, has appealed to deer hides obtained during the hunting season into channels for the manufacture of military equipment, such as gloves and shoes for the Arctic, now urgently needed. The request to salvage the skins applies only to animals taken in compliance with all State laws and regulations. In order that no skins will be wasted, hunters are urged to take the utmost care in preserving them. Under the campaign to obtain hides last season, which did not start until November, more than 162,000 deer and elk hides were channeled into military manufacture throughout the nation, Langord said.

Lona Dell Cook, age 10, member of the Lone Star girls' 4-H club, of Montague county, made her Christmas money from selling Christmas trees. With a few trees selected from the woods, she sold them at a roadside stand between Montague and Bowie. But before closing out she had to make several more trips to the woods for trees. It was her first experience in dealing with the public.

W. S. Horn, who resides northwest of McKinney, (Collin county), on the F. D. Perkins' farm, was stricken ill which rendered him unable to catch up with his farm work. The good neighbors of the community, proved the American way of life, when they all gathered on the farm with their tractors and plowed Mr. Horn's land, putting it in order for the next crop.

Sixty quality Hereford calves will go to 4-H club and F.F.A. boys able to catch and halter them in the calf scramble at the Houston Fat Stock Show in February. The scramble, an event sponsored by Houston businessmen, will be held at five rodeo performances. The calves will be awarded to their captors to feed and exhibit at the show next year.

Ellis county blackland farmers are finding Hubam clover a very profitable crop. From the first experimental planting in 1936, the crop has expanded to cover more than 5,000 acres, according to County Agent Walter Love. Not only is the clover a fine soil builder, but it also provides a sizable supplemental cash crop. More than 100,000 pounds of the seed went out of the county last year for use in Northern States. One tract of more than four acres yielded better than 980 bushels of seed per acre.

Howard Deaver, Jr., member of the Driscoll boys' 4-H club of Nueces county, marketed some grain at $3.04 a pound. But the high price represented the weight it put on his six pigs. He also owns a sow with eight pigs, which he plans to enter in a ton-litter contest in April. In addition to his swine demonstration, he is feeding a beef calf and owns a dairy heifer. He also has bought more than $300 worth of war bonds and stamps.

Matagorda county rice farmers suffered losses from their 1943 crop. First the hurricane damaged the crop to the extent of several hundred bags. Next birds in greater numbers than ever before raided the fields. Finally the harvest was delayed both by weather and lack of harvest hands. Several big planters used labor from a near-by German prison camp. Although the prisoners did not make the best hands, they did make it possible for many farmers to get their crops marketed.

Edna Mae Gilliland, age 15, garden demonstrator for the Flint girls' 4-H club of Smith county, planted 350 row feet of vegetables in 1943, which produced enough for the family table and a surplus. Edna Mae sold $7 worth and canned 48 quarts of fruit.

There is a decline of cheese production in Texas, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. The figures for last October, just released, show the month's production was almost 33 per cent below the previous year. Ice cream and butter also continued to decline. The milk equivalent of all dairy products manufactured in Texas for October, 1943, was 85,000,000 pounds as compared to 104,000,000 pounds in 1942.

Val Verde county 4-H club boys were hosts to their fathers at a rifle match on the J. C. Brite ranch in December. Each contestant fired 10 rounds prone, sitting and standing. Thomas Rose was winner of a turkey furnished by the 4-H clubs as the prize. Will O. Mills, Jr., was second. A lamb fed by club members and served in barbecue fashion was the main dish at the lunch. Twenty-two club members and 18 adults attended.

HERD ON NEW GUINEA

Medical Sergt. Robert H. Hill, of Prairie Grove, Ark., gives "Red," the 5th Air Force's fount of fresh milk on New Guinea, a reassuring pat as the photographer does his work.

Farmers around Alamo, (Hiadlgo county), who planted a winter crop of peppers are rejoicing at the price and yield of their crop. An average price of about $2.25 per bushel was paid for the first 200 carloads, with about 550 bushels to the car.

Rosalee Muller of the Muenster girls' 4-H club, of Cooke county, earned $47 working for neighbors last year. From this she bought a $25 war bond and school clothing. Meanwhile she helped to feed, cull, and worm the poultry and planted 15 fruit trees. She also assisted in canning 425 jars of food.

Jacksonville, (Cherokee county), citizens staged a big public celebration when farmers of that county were presented the "A" award of the War Food Administration. The award, for wartime production, was presented by Capt. G. W. Smalle, of the Army, and H. W. Walker, chairman of the county war board, accepted for the farmers. Two bands participated in the ceremony.

Texas made a fine "food will win the war" record in 1943, according to a report just issued by the U. S. Division of Agricultural Statistics. In spite of unfavorable conditions in many sections of the State, the record shows Texas produced six per cent more food than the State's 10-year average. Biggest single gain was in Irish potatoes—27 per cent.

Elbert Lange, member of the Seguin boys' 4-H club, of Guadalupe county, shipped two outstanding Duroc-Jersey boar pigs to be used in the negro cow-sow-hen contest in East Texas. He has received a production certificate bearing two stars from the National Duroc Record Association stating that one of his sows had qualified for a second time in litter production work.

Two Texas registered Hereford breeders, R. B. George, of the Glad Acres Ranch in Dallas county, and Charles Pettit, of Flat Top Ranch in Bosque county, have just paid $38,000 for a young bull from the herd of Roy Turner, near Sulphur, Okla. The young bull was the reserve champion of the 1943 National Hereford Show, held in Dallas.

Mrs. Jerry Price, of Grand Prairie, (Dallas county), started the season with a nice flock of turkeys, but lost all of them except one when the roost was raided. The lone survivor, a hen, proceeded to lay 39 eggs which hatched 29 birds. Twenty survived, which Mrs. Price sold for a profit figured at $112.07.

More Jefferson county 4-H club girls produced food in 1943 than in past years, and many used flower beds to grow vegetables. They canned more than 10,000 containers of food for home use and planted approximately 125,000 row feet of vegetables. There is a girls' 4-H club in every community of the county.

Roy Gamblin, of Yantis, (Wood county), has provided a desirable type of stock pond which will provide a dependable supply of clear water for profitable milk, beef and fish production. He is chairman of the local Soil Conservation Service Board of supervisors. Mr. Gamblin says when stock ponds are fenced, grass and other vegetation inside the fences will hold back soil carried by water running into the pond. Cool, clear water may be piped through the dam to a trough outside the fence. The pond will be a haven for wildlife, and if properly stocked and fertilized, will produce 600 pounds of fish per acre per year. Farmers thinking of ponds like this can get technical assistance and advice from the Soil Conservation Service.

Walter H. Casey, of the Clay Hill, (Freestone county), community put on a one-man gopher eradication campaign last year. He caught 117 in one trap during the year. County Agent R. M. Knox admits this method is slow, but it also is certain. He says now is the time to begin working on these pests.

Betty Jean Boley, member of the Callisburg girls' 4-H club, of Cooke county, worked 75 days in the field in 1943, yet found time to do a variety of other useful things. She helped can 400 containers of food, relined a storage cabinet with heavy cardboard to assure uniform temperature, helped paper two rooms, tacked two comforts, made six pairs of pillow cases and five sheets, and renovated her clothes closet.

Experiments have been conducted which indicate that the Army's flame throwers can be used for weed killers after the war is over when they can be turned to helping produce more and better crops. The experiments reveal that the flame thrower, to be operated by two people, can be used to rid corn and cotton fields of unwanted weeds and grass. The flames, which are pointed at the ground, have a temperature of 2,200 F. degrees, and can be regulated so as not to injure crops.

Two Floyd county 4-H club boys, Jackie Gene Brock, of the McCoy community and Henry Neil Schacht, of Lockney, demonstrators in breeding baby beef turkeys, recently received their first lesson in preparing the birds for market. Mrs. Harry Morckel, of Floydada, a retired turkey demonstrator who oven-dressed 176 turkeys for market in 1942, was the instructor.

Copies of agricultural bulletins available in the office of county agricultural agent have been placed in various school libraries of Cameron county. Boys use the same check-up system as for other library material. The idea was to let 4-H club boys know of the availability of the specialized information and also prevent waste.

Hidalgo county continues to expand its citrus fruit industry. County Agent J. A. Oswalt reports that new plantings in 1943 included 238,000 grape fruit trees, 683,000 orange trees, and 54,000 miscellaneous trees on a total of 16,000 acres.

W. D. Collins, Jr., county agent in Wood county, is waging a campaign for extermination of cattle grubs in his county. He says that grubs cost farmers $3.98 per head and estimated the total loss to Texas farmers from grubs each year is about $5,000,000.

George Echols, of Houston, is reported to have paid $2,000,000 for the 22,500-acre Double D Ranch, in Hidalgo county. The ranch formerly was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Dee Davenport. The deal included also some oil royalty.

Billy Stromberg, member of the Mendoza boys' 4-H club of Caldwell county, too young to enter the armed services, made part of his contribution to the war effort with the purchase of more than $600 worth of war bonds and stamps. He has lost one brother in action and two others are in uniform.

Many Texans are becoming interested in the possibility of sweet potatoes as feed for livestock. In a recent speech to the Athens, (Henderson county), Kiwanis Club, D. B. Pitts told about experiments conducted by the vocational agriculture class in the high school there. The boys obtained fine results from a thorough test. Mr. Pitts predicted that it will not be long until this crop becomes a big factor in stock feeding, particularly since big yields can be had from worn-out land which will produce little else. The potatoes are sliced thin for drying, which eliminates rotting, according to Mr. Pitts. He said the Porto Rican yam is best adapted to Henderson county.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is reminding beekeepers that they may still obtain 15 pounds of sugar per colony per year. It is reported that the high price paid for honey last year caused many keepers to extract honey too closely with the result that many bees were not left with sufficient food for the winter. Honey production in Texas for 1943 was reported as about one and one-third million pounds more than during the previous year.

The Forest Service of Texas A. & M. College is urging Texans to make experimental plantings of cork oak. The department has secured a large shipment of acorns, which will be distributed free in lots of 25, along with planting instructions. The trees are prolific in the Mediterranean region and it is desired to find out if Texas conditions will make the trees thrive in this section. Sam Gray, of Sulphur Springs, (Hopkins county), already has planted some cork acorns, which were brought to him by a son who is in the Armed services.

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FORTUNATE BLUNDERS

An accident, not necessity, is the mother of most inventions. The unexpected happens and something new is produced.

One day as Charles Goodyear was working in his laboratory, he accidentally dropped a mixture of sulphur and rubber on a hot stove and vulcanization of rubber was discovered.

A chemist, careless about washing his hands before eating lunch, tasted something sickeningly sweet in his roast beef sandwich. A careful examination of materials in his laboratory led to the discovery of saccharin.

Daguerre was careless enough to lay a silver spoon on a plate that had been treated with iodine. He noticed that the image of the spoon was retained and that a plate so treated is sensitive to the light. As a result of his carelessness, photography was given to the world.

Alexander Graham Bell, as a teacher of the deaf, was working on a contrivance to improve the hearing of a friend, when he invented the telephone.

When a Kansas City undertaker became suspicious that calls meant for him were switched to his rival, he set to work on what he called a "girl-less exchange" and developed the dial system of the telephone.

Montgolfier decided one day to give his wife's dresses an airing while she was out making calls. He observed that as they became inflated they tended to rise. When his wife returned she found him continuing the experiment by sending up little paper bags filled with air. His desire to be useful resulted in the invention of the balloon, on which he rode to fame and fortune.—By D. E. McCurry, in Facts Magazine.

MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB

Many persons believe that the familiar poem, Mary Had a Little Lamb, was written about a fictional character. As a matter of fact, the heroine was a real person, and the school that Mary Sawyer attended with her little lamb still stands. Children attend classes in it daily.

For many years, the schoolhouse stood at Sterling, Mass., but in 1922 it was purchased by the Henry Ford Museum and moved to Sudbury, Mass., where it stands today and is in use.

Mary Sawyer attended grade school in Sterling from 1805 until 1813. About the year 1810, Mary brought her lamb to school, or rather the lamb followed her, to the delight of the other children and all succeeding generations of children. A school friend, John Roulstone, Jr., one year older than Mary, is said to have written the first twelve lines of the poem. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale is credited with the rest of the poem as it now reads.

Among the many persons who heard the story as told by Mary Sawyer herself, was Mary Balch Briggs, who edited a little paper called Work at Home. She visited Mary Sawyer in 1888 when the latter was in her eighties and received confirmation of the story.—By Al Nelson in Read.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

In the Air Force, expert mechanics are none too plentiful—and the wise commander is always willing to trade off a pilot before he lets go of an experienced member of his ground crew. He knows which is easier to replace.

The Air Service Command must have a crew of 10 maintenance men in a main repair unit and five in a sub-depot for every heavy bomber. For medium bombers the needs are six and four; for fighters three and three, for every two gliders one mechanic in the main and two mechanics in the sub-depot.

The Chinese do not eat the ordinary birds' nest of straw and sticks; the delicacy that commands a high price is that of a certain swallow. The nest is made of a clear, soft substance; its taste is that of mushrooms.

Our Boys and Girls

Kiddies-Can-Do-It

By Uncle Cobb Shinn

"CHATTER" is about the only one of our wild animals who likes to live in the cities. We can hardly blame him for that, for in the cities people are always feeding him nuts, while in the country there is always somebody shooting at him. Can you blot out all the unnecessary lines and leave just the picture of "Chatter"?

THE GLIDER THAT WAS ALIVE

Gliders have been much used in the present war. Taking advantage of wind currents, troops may be carried hundreds of miles without the aid of a motor. But did you ever hear of the glider that was alive?

This glider was a prehistoric creature called "pteranodon." Skeletons, that have been found, show that it had a wingspread of twenty feet. It was discovered in the Kansas chalk formation.

These gigantic flying reptiles were the most astonishing of all extinct creatures yet unearthed. They are a puzzle to men who have given their lives to a study of the creatures that roamed about our country in the ages before history was recorded.

The pteranodon's method of flying was different from those of birds. They had no feathers. They had wings much like a bat, except that they could not be folded back against the body. Its body was very small, weighing only 25 or 30 pounds. It could remain aloft for long periods of time and ventured far out over the sea. It fed upon fish which it obtained by skimming close to the water and darting its great bill down to pick up fish swimming near the water's surface.

THE ORANG OUTANG

The orang outang's chief claim to distinction lies in its possession of great and inhuman strength, and in its resemblance to man. Otherwise, it is a dull and slothful animal.

These anthropoid apes are now confined mostly or entirely to the low, swampy forests of Borneo and Sumatra, in the South Pacific Ocean. The orang is about two-thirds as large as the gorilla. The adult male stands about four feet high, and may weigh as much as 250 pounds. It has small ears, eyes, and nose, brown skin, and long, sparse, reddish-brown hair which falls over the forehead and backward over the neck. The face, hands, and feet are bare.

Its legs are very short and the arms are disproportionately and comically very long—reaching to the ankle, at those infrequent times when the animal assumes an erect posture. The orang outang never walks erect, except when using its hands to support itself by holding to branches overhead, or when it is attacked.

This ape lives on herbs and its home is almost exclusively in the tops of forests trees, where it constructs a temporary shelter in the form of a crude nest in which to sleep, made of leaves and branches.

In captivity, it has been trained to wear clothes and amusingly imitate the actions of men. But, in its native state, it lives up to the meaning of the Malay word, orang outang—"the wild or savage man in the woods or forest." And so, the orang is popularly called "The wild man of the woods."

The male orangs have a longish beard. But the chief resemblance to man in general appearance is greatest and most striking in the females, and especially in the young animals. The head of the baby orang is not very different from that of the average human child.—By Max Meredith in "Our Dumb Animals."

"JOKKO," THE HEARING-EAR DOG

Although we all know about the Seeing-Eye Dogs, few of us have heard about Jokko, who renders a similar service to his owners by being a Hearing-Ear Dog. He belongs to the Misses Genevieve and Adelaide Calkins, of San Francisco, California, two elderly ladies who are deaf. He has been trained to bark and attract their attention when the doorbell rings, when tradesmen call, when the postman drops letters into the box, and at any other sound, whether strange or familiar. He barks until he has attracted the attention of one of the ladies, then leads her to the door or place from which the sound came.

Recently, Jokko distinguished himself in a new and very special way, for he doubtless saved his owners' lives by his ability to detect escaping gas. He must have sensed it was dangerous, for he immediately dashed to the ladies' bedroom and awakened them. They could not understand what he was trying to tell them, but as his barks grew more insistent they called John Collier, a friend who lived next door and who had originally trained Jokko, and asked him to interpret the dog's frantic yelps.

Guided by Jokko, Mr. Collier went to the cellar, where the gas furnace was located. (It was summertime and the furnace was not in use, and in addition the gas used in California is almost odorless, which makes the dog's feat of detection all the more remarkable). Following the dog's lead, Collier opened the door of the furnace and trained his flashlight inside. He immediately saw that one of the pipes had broken at a joint and that the gas was escaping and being carried by flues to all parts of the house. Repair men, hastily summoned, declared that the gas thus seeping into the room of the sleeping women would undoubtedly have asphyxiated them in a short time. Jokko, smelling the gas as it drifted through the open grills set into the wall, recognized the odor and must have realized that its source was in the basement furnace and that he must induce someone to accompany him down there in order to turn it off. An amazing proof of the dog's superior intelligence and reasoning power.

GLACIERS

A glacier is, simply, a river of ice. Whenever snow falls in winter and does not melt entirely in summer, as on a high mountain, the white crystals accumulate. Year by year the mass grows larger and heavier until the weight of the mass is so great that it crystalizes into ice.

The same weight of the ice and snow mass, plus the push of annual snow accumulating above, starts the ice flowing downward. On a mountain, the snow and ice river is confined to rocky valleys and becomes the familiar glacier. On flat surfaces, as the Greeland Ice Cap, and as over most of Canada and the northern United States during the ice age, the mass moves forward in a great sheet.

When the ice river reaches the sea, it breaks off into huge lumps. This is the way icebergs are made—just pieces of glaciers that have been dumped into the sea and float southward in the polar ocean currents until they finally melt.

STRONG ANIMALS AND INSECTS

The real "strong men" of the world are to be found, not among the members of the human race, but in the animal kingdom. And one of the strongest of them is our American grizzly bear. He is stronger than either the lion or the tiger, twice as strong as the largest African lion. And the lion is not as strong as the Indian tiger which has a third more strength

The gorilla, which is about the size of a man, has, when full-grown, the strength of four men. He can bend the barrels of a shotgun easily.

The camel can carry 500 pounds on his back, without stopping to eat or drink. The elephant can carry half a ton.

But the real champions are to be found among the insects. A flea can pull 1,100 times its own weight. If a man were as strong in proportion, a man of 150 pounds could pull a load weighing 82½ tons. The flea can also jump a hundred times its own height. In order to equal it, a man would have to make a standing jump of 600 feet in the air.

If the ant were as large as a man he could pick up a load weighing half a ton and carry it to the top of Washington Monument.

When it comes to hard work the insects are far ahead of us. The wild bee will find a hollow tree, dig out the dirt and rotten leaves. Then, when it has finished, it goes after nectar and stocks the cells in the hollow; then begins sleep.

For strength and endurance, the best men are inferior to the little creatures that crawl under our feet.—By Albert A. Rand in "Our Dumb Animals."

BIRDS BUILD COUNTRY HOMES

Just as human beings build homes in the country or cottages at the mountains or the beaches, so the bowerbird of Australia builds a country home. Deep in the forest under the overhanging branches of a tree, so well hidden that only careful search reveals it, the cosy little bower is built.

These ingenious homes are decorated with shells, pebbles or bones and have entrances at each end. When the bowerbird wants a change from the strenuous duties of home, he flies to the little bower in the mountains and there remains for certain periods of the year for rest and recreation. The bowers are used by the bird solely for amusement and relaxation and not as regular nests.

Birds build apartment houses, too. The weaver-bird is the builder of the most wonderful nests in the world. Travelers in Africa have brought back remarkable tales of the apartment houses which the bird makes. The nests are made of grass and joined together. Sometimes as many as 320 of them have been found thus united.

They look a little like mushrooms and are so large that at a distance they have been mistaken for native huts.

"FIRST IN THE HEARTS——"

In a few days a grateful nation again pays homage to its first President and most revered hero—Gen. George Washington.

This year, as in all recent years, Washington's birthday will be marked by closed banks, offices, patriotic speeches and parades.

All this is a far cry from the first observance of the anniversary. The time was 1778; the scene, the snow-covered heights above Valley Forge, Pa. Gen. George Washington, commander in chief of the Continental Army, listened while a fife and drum corps raised its serenade above the howling winter wind.

The custom of celebrating on February 22 didn't lapse after that, although it was not until 1880 that the Federal government observed the day. Before then, commemorations took place in some part of the land every year, and Louisiana, in 1838, became the first State to officially declare a holiday.

But the occasion was not always joyous. The 1800 celebration,a few months after the first President's death, was one of mourning.

FACTS

A human brain contains about 12,000,000,000 nerve cells.

Volcanic dust remains in suspensions for years in the upper atmosphere.

Adobe houses of six or seven stories were built by Mexican Indians in ancient times.

Seven per cent of the workers making tanks or other large artillery pieces are women.

The ice cream freezer was invented by Mrs. Nancy Johnson of Philadelphia, and bore patent number 3254.

Ball bearings have been produced so small they can be used to replace jewels in watch movements.

—PAGE 7—

"THOSE RASCALS!...ANOTHER PACKAGE OF HI HO GONE!"

Have you a family of "pantry pirates"? Then Hi Ho Crackers belong on your cupboard shelf! Everyone loves their distinctive flavor, their crunchy crispness.

They're grand with meals and snacks . . . perfect with refreshing beverages. Besides, they add lots of food-energy . . . *Try Sunshine Hi Ho Crackers!*

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY—Brown Cracker and Candy Company Division

THE PETTICOAT BANK

A woman bank president is not news, but an all-woman bank is.

First it was the draft. One by one, the young tellers, clerks and accountants disappeared into the armed services. Then came the essential war industries. And they made a clean sweep. One by one, Mrs. Lillian O'Connell, president of the First National Bank of Coalgate, Okla., replaced the young men with women. And now that she is willing to employ more and more women when and as she needs them.

"Women make good bankers," she declares. "As for that old notion that women are not good at figures—that's sheer nonsense. If you don't believe it, watch a seasoned home-maker trying to make the points of her meat ration spread over the week's menus for a family of five!"

Mrs. O'Donnell says that she had her heart set on becoming a banker from her earliest girlhood. Realizing that she knew woefully little of business and business procedures, she enrolled for a course in a commercial college. When she had finished the course, she took the first job offered her, which happened to be office work in a packing plant. Naturally, she was not satisfied.

Taking her courage in her hands, she went straight to the man who was then president of the First National Bank of Coalgate and asked for a job.

The bank president laughed. "Why child," he said, "I couldn't give you a job in this bank. You've had no training for this work."

"But if you give me a job," she came back, "I'll get trained—just doing the job. And to get trained, I'll work for nothing."

The banker gave Mrs. O'Connell a try—at $40 a month. From the day she was first hired, she never missed a day in the bank. Her employer gave her severe training—and little encouragement. When she offered suggestions, they were promptly vetoed. When she advanced a new idea, it was rejected.

"All right," she said to herself under her breath. "Have it your own way—now. But some day I'll own this bank, and then I'll have it my way."

At the time, she didn't really believe that she ever would own the bank, but saying that to herself kept up her enthusiasm for the job. She worked doggedly on, exploring all the ins and outs of banking, planning what she would do if the time ever did come when the bank would be her own.

Came the depression. Bank paper struck a new low. The First National of Coalgate was discouraged, though solvent, and the president announced that he was "ready to sell out."

"Fine," declared Mrs. O'Connell. "I'll buy."

Sheer madness, it seemed, because Mrs. O'Connell had no capital of her own with which to put through the transaction. But she had friends. And she had ideas.

She made the rounds of the leading business men of Coalgate, laid her ideas before them, explained her plans for putting the bank on its feet. Then she asked them to buy up the stock of the bank, and hold it for her until she could take it over herself. Not one refused. Within 24 hours, she had the needed funds.

The bad times continued. Collateral that, before the depression, seemed sound enough, became decidedly shaky. But Mrs. O'Connell, realizing that the prosperity of the bank was tied up with that of the community, courageously continued to finance well-nigh desperate businessmen, miners and ranchers. Not one of her clients let her down.

Under Mrs. O'Connell's sound and aggressive management, the First National of Coalgate has consistently paid stockholders on their investment. The surplus has increased steadily. The bank holds the almost unprecedented record of having had to make but one foreclosure.

Coalgate is proud of its First National. And it is proud of Mrs. O'Connell. Its citizens trust her. One day, a rugged and bronzed man in work-stained overalls asked to see her. "I've uncovered a rich vein of coal," he said furtively, "but I've been afraid to do anything about working it for fear I'd be cheated out of it. My wife told me to come to you. She said you would tell me what to do—and give me a square deal."

Mrs. O'Connell advanced the capital for the development of the vein—and today is half-owner of a valuable coal mine.

Mrs. O'Connell has a double stake in her community. As banker and home-maker both, she knows her folks—and she serves them with sympathy.—By Josephine Hawks in Read Magazine.

SOLAR HEATING

Although solar heating was first used in China some 3,000 years ago, nobody got around to making an accurate day-to-day check of its value until recent years. The Illinois Institute of Technology has just conducted a 365-day test on a one-story six-room "solar house" in Homewood, Ill. The house has large windows of "thermopane" glass with a sealed-in, dehydrated air space between the panes. The tests showed that even during sub-zero weather the rays of the sun proved sufficient heat during daylight hours. On the coldest day of the year, when outside temperatures ranged from 5 to 7 degrees below zero, the solar heating system was so effective that the furnace, controlled by a thermostat, shut off at 8:30 a. m. and did not turn on again until 8:30 p. m. Fuel bills were reduced approximately one-third by heating with the sun's rays, according to the institute engineers. The house, built by George Fred Keck, pioneer solar architect, has "sun visor" eaves that protect it from direct rays of the sun in summer. During the night, or on cloudy days, the house is heated with a gas-fired hot water system with pipes laid under the floors.—Popular Mechanics.

Navy blimps out sub-hunting over the North Pacific are helping build the nation's food supply by reporting the location of schools of fish by short-wave message to fishing vessels.

Pin-up picture for the man who "can't afford" to buy an extra War Bond!

YOU'VE HEARD people say: "I can't afford to buy an extra War Bond." Perhaps you've said it yourself . . . without realizing what a ridiculous thing it is to say to men who are dying.

Yet it *is* ridiculous, when you think about it. Because today, with national income at an all-time record high . . . with people making more money than ever before . . . with less and less of things to spend money for . . . practically every one of us has extra dollars in his pocket.

The very *least* that *you* can do is to buy an *extra* $100 War Bond . . . above and beyond the Bonds you are now buying or had planned to buy. In fact, if you take stock of your resources, you will probably find that you can buy an *extra* $200 . . . or $300 . . . or even $500 worth of War Bonds.

Sounds like more than you "can afford"? Well, young soldiers can't afford to die, either . . . yet they do it when called upon. So is it too much to ask of us that we invest more of our money in War Bonds . . . the best investment in the world today? Is that too much to ask?

Let's all BACK THE ATTACK!

JOHN M. SPELLMAN

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WOMEN'S BUSY WORK BASKET

Knitted Baby Sweater

By MRS ANNE CABOT

Need a new-baby present? This one is a favorite with amateur knitters. It's done with a perfectly plain, simple knitting stitch—the yoke effect is attractive and allows plenty of room for a growing baby. Make it of soft wool in white, pink or pale blue.

To obtain complete knitting instructions for the Yoked Baby Sweater (Pattern No. 5647) send 10 cents in COIN, YOUR NAME and ADDRESS and the PATTERN NUMBER to Anne Cabot, Southwest Magazine, 1150 Sixth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y. Enclose 1 cent postage for each pattern ordered.

Here's the best news in the world for Anne Cabot needlework fans . . . a new ALBUM is off the press! You've been waiting to see this collection of latest Anne Cabot designs—so send, today, for the fall and winter ALBUM, 15 cents.

Please do not send order to Mrs. Margaret Stute, Fort Worth. Send order to Anne Cabot, Southwest Magazine, 106 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.

LEFTOVERS

Homemakers enlisted to make food fight for freedom will want to use every scrap of leftover food. To help with food thrift, home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture offer suggestions as to leftovers.

First, store leftovers, when practical, together in one dish. A dab of carrots, a bit of corn, a couple of potatoes pushed back in the refrigerator are likely to be forgotten and use up unnecessary space.

Second, store leftover foods cold and covered, and use them as soon as possible to save food values.

Third, learn many different appetizing ways to prepare leftovers so that the family will not tire of them. Keeping a handy reference file of the family's favorites will help.

Fourth, when cooking foods that keep well occasionally prepare enough for two meals, and plan to use the food a different way at the second serving. This saves time and fuel.

Further tips on caring for leftovers are given in the folder "Fight Food Waste in the Home" (AWI-3) which is free on request from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington (25), D. C., while the free supply lasts.

Dry Bread Dishes

Stale slices, dry crusts and other leftovers in the breadbox can make scores of delicious dishes yet often go into the garbage pail instead. Studies of food waste in many cities show that bread is the most wasted food in American kitchens.

Home economists suggest that sliced bread that has become too hard for the table can be used to make one of several different toasts. Melba toast, served instead of soft bread at many smart restaurants and hotels, is made simply by heating thin slices of bread in a slow oven until they are thoroughly dry and take on extra flavor. For cinnamon toast, a breakfast favorite, toast slices of bread, butter lightly and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar. French toast and cheese toast are hearty enough for main dishes. For French toast dip the bread slices in an egg and milk mixture, then brown on both sides in a little fat in the frying pan; sugar may be added. For cheese toast, lay slices of sharp cheese, salted and peppered, between slices of unbuttered bread. Brown the sandwiches on both sides in fat in a heavy frying pan, cooking rather slowly until the cheese melts.

Crusts and other odds and ends of bread can make up the supply of dry crumbs that every good cook likes to have on hand. Dry the bread in a slow oven, then roll it to crumbs, or run it through a meat grinder, medium coarse. To keep crumbs from flying, tie a paper bag on the grinder to catch crumbs as they come out. Keep crumbs covered and protected against dust and moisture.

Aside from the familiar uses for crumbs in coating foods for frying, topping dishes for baking, and stuffing vegetables or meat, there are the breadcrumb specials: Crumb pastry for cream pies, crumb cake, and crumb cookies. Crumb pastry is a good wartime pastry because it takes less fat than regular pie crust.

FACE POWDERS

A recent survey asked a thousand different women what luxury they would miss most if government restrictions took it away. They were given a choice of several "unessential" commodities including sheer stockings, face powder, and ice cream sodas. Out of the thousand women, 616 named powder.

Fortunately there is not likely to be a powder shortage. Ingredients for the manufacture of powder are far more plentiful than those used in any other cosmetic, the beauty concerns report. French talc—which made up about 70 per cent, by volume, of the pre-war face powders—has been replaced by an excellent domestic talc.

The outlook is so favorable, in fact, that several concerns are bringing out brand-new face powders—at a time when cosmetic production in general is being cut.

To avoid wasteful mistakes in choosing powders, beauticians set down these general rules: Lightweight powders are best for dry skins, heavier versions for oily ones. Color should approximate the natural shade of the skin—a little pinker for a sallow skin, a little yellower for a florid one. Testing should be done on the inner side of the wrist, where age and weather will not have altered the original tones. A powder can be tried out for texture by rubbing it onto the skin with a tuft of cotton applied in a circular motion. If the powder disappears, it is too light for that particular complexion. If it cakes, it is too heavy. If it forms a smooth dull-mat finish, it is just right. An experiment to determine whether a powder will become "spotty" and dark after a few minutes' wear consists in dropping a single drop of clear mineral oil (or any plain oil) onto it. If the globule remains on the surface, the powder is good. If the powder readily absorbs the oil and turns noticeably darker—it will do much the same thing on the skin.

CONFERENCE OF UNITED PARENTS' ASSOCIATION

Topics that seemed of greatest interest to large numbers of parents at the recent conference of the United Parents' Associations were: home-school relations; how to safeguard children's health; how to help young people with their wartime problems; the parents' part in the new curriculum for elementary schools; what parents can do to bring about better inter-racial relationships among children. Mrs. Robert P. Lane, educational director, says that the large attendance by par-

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ents and their animated part in discussions indicate a growing awareness of their part in their children's education. "These parents," she says, "are doing a much better job with their children than ever before."

MAKING A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE

Many recipes have been printed about making a good cup of coffee. Most of them are good. However, many recipes never mention the fact that good coffee cannot be brewed without considering the length of time required to brew it. If allowed to brew too long your cup of coffee will be somewhat bitter and lacking in aroma and flavor. The coffee bean has about seven volatile oils. These oils make up the coffee's flavor. When coffee is "cooked" too long these oils evaporate and with them go the best that's in coffee. Most housewives use percolators and many of them pay no attention as to how long the coffee should percolate. More often it percolates too long. This destroys much of the coffee taste. Percolators are usually sold with directions as to how long and how much to percolate per cup.

Good coffee can be made by simply boiling, and when it first comes to the boiling point lift the pot from the fire and place it on the back of the stove to keep sufficiently warm until ready to serve. Buying the proper grind is another important factor. Your grocer will know the proper grind if you tell him whether you intend to boil, percolate or drip your coffee. A poor cup of coffee can spoil a perfectly good breakfast.

TESTED RECIPES

Many women have been getting along on less than the new ration quota of meat for years, and they are now gladly sharing their favorite family-tested recipes with neighbors. These two recipes will "stretch" your meat rationing points:

Casserole of Lamb and Vegetable

2-pound shoulder of lamb cut in 1-inch cubes
Seasoned flour
2 medium onions, peeled and sliced
4 tablespoons fat
4 cups cabbage, cut in 1-inch cubes
1½ teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon sugar
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2¼ cups canned tomatoes
1¼ cups hot water.

Roll the lamb in flour seasoned with salt and pepper (in the proportion of ½ cup flour, ½ teaspoon salt and ⅛ teaspoon pepper). Then saute it in skillet with the onion and hot fat until golden brown. Arrange with the cabbage in a large covered casserole, adding the salt, pepper, tomatoes and hot water. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) until meat is tender.

Lima Beans and Sausage

Shape: 1 pound fresh sausage into small cakes and fry with: 1 medium onion (cubed) until well done. Pour off all but ½ cup of the sausage fat and add:
3 cups cooked lima beans
2 cups canned tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon chili powder.
Simmer 30 minutes.

Raisin Muffins

(Makes twelve medium size)
2 cups minus two tablespoons sifted flour
2 tablespoons sifted brewers' yeast
2 tablespoons sugar
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup raisins
1 egg
1¼ cups milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening.

Mix and sift all ingredients and stir in raisins. Beat egg and add to milk and shortening. Add liquids to dry ingredients, and stir just enough to mix, but not enough to make a smooth batter. Fill greased muffin tins two-thirds full and bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.) until brown—about 25 minutes.

Sage Baked Beans

(Serves six)
1½ cups navy beans
5 cups cold water
1½ teaspoons salt
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1½ cups milk
2 medium-sized onions, chopped
2 tablespoons drippings or other fat
1 to 1½ teaspoons sage
½ teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
2 eggs, beaten
4 tablespoons brewers' yeast.

Soak beans overnight in the water, add salt, and then simmer until tender but not too soft. Soak crumbs in milk. Brown onion lightly in fat and mix all ingredients. Pour into a greased baking dish, cover and bake in a slow oven (325 degrees F.) one hour.

Pecan Pie

¼ cup butter
½ cup granulated sugar
3 eggs, unbeaten
¾ cup molasses
Juice of 1 lemon
1 cup pecan meats, sliced.

Line nine-inch pie dish with pastry. Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs, molasses and lemon juice and beat with rotary egg beater. Add pecan meats and pour into unbaked pastry.

Bake 10 minutes in hot oven (450 degrees F.); then decrease heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) and bake 30 minutes longer.

Saving Soap

Scrape all dishes and pans as clean as possible with dish scraper or paper.

Use small amount of water. One good way is to use the smallest possible dishpan.

Have water as hots as hands can bear.

If you use a package soap, sprinkle soap into the water a tablespoon at a time, swishing water violently until soap is dissolved and suds formed. If more suds are needed, add more soap and swish again. Make up only the amount of suds needed for the quantity of dishes to be washed.

If you use a bar soap never leave it in the dishpan once you have sufficient suds. Bar soaps should be used right down to the last thin, small piece in a wire shaked or tied in a cloth.

ANIMALS THAT TELL THE WEATHER

It is proverbial that pigs "see" the wind. These animals become restless and prepare their beds of straw before a severe storm, often hours before man is aware of its approach.

Gadflies are very troublesome before a storm.

Grasshoppers usually stop singing as soon as bad weather approaches.

When frogs croak loudly for a long time, fine weather may soon be expected.

Rain will not delay coming when moles carry earth.

When fish swim near the surface of the water and jump out frequently, there will be a storm.

When you see crows perched on the top of trees and chattering softly to themselves, fine weather may be expected.

Mountain-sheep change feeding ground to the leeside of the hills before severe blasts of wind and storm.

When swallows fly high, fine weather is to be expected. But when they fly low or close to the ground, rain is almost surely approaching.

When you see hens roll in the dust and go to roost later than usual, bad weather is brewing.

When the lizards climb the bushes or trees, it will be fine next day. But if they hide timidly among the leaves or return to their holes in the ground, a storm is not far distant.—By Ethel R. Adamson, in Facts Magazine.

THE VANDALS

The Nazis have often been compared with the Vandals—and the Vandals have a right to rise from their graves in protest against this unfair comparison. Though in the fourth and fifth centuries they overran Gaul, Spain and North Africa and in 455 A.D. captured and looted Rome there is no substantiated evidence that they destroyed anything just to satisfy a lust for destruction.

In a calm and business-like manner, Geneseric, King of the Vandals, emptied Rome of all of its movable wealth in 14 days. But he did not destroy any public buildings, as the Nazis did with the University of Naples.—Facts Magazine.

"NO MORE TROUBLE WITH CONSTIPATION!"

Says Long-Time Sufferer Who Tried Laxative Cereal!

If you, too, are disappointed with pills and purgatives, be sure to read this unsolicited letter!

"For several years I was afflicted with common constipation. I tried various remedies, but got only temporary relief. Several months ago, I started eating KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN each morning, drinking water freely through the day. I have since never had the slightest trouble with constipation. My gratitude to KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN." Mr. H. M. Riley, 11 E. Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

Scientists say KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN can really "get at" a common cause of constipation—lack of sufficient "cellulosic" elements in the diet — because it is one of Nature's most *effective* sources of these elements! They work by helping the friendly colonic flora fluff up and prepare the colonic wastes for easy, natural elimination. KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is *not* a purgative. *Doesn't* "sweep you out"! It's a gentle-acting, "regulating" food.

If you have constipation of this type, eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN or several ALL-BRAN muffins regularly. Drink plenty of water. See if you, too, don't cheer its welcome relief! Insist on *genuine* ALL-BRAN, made *only* by Kellogg's in Battle Creek.

CONVERSION TO WAR PRODUCTION

Like later conflicts, the Revolutionary War witnessed considerable conversion of peace plants to war production. A Massachusetts baker, Roger Miller, converted his bread oven into a furnace in which to melt scrap iron into cannon balls and musket barrels. John Forrest, of Maryland, switched from the making of expensive tables to manufacturing musket stocks.

A buckle factory turned out cartridges, and a carriage-maker fled from New York, after its occupation by the British, to set up a war plant in the safety of western New Jersey.

THE PRAETORIANS

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